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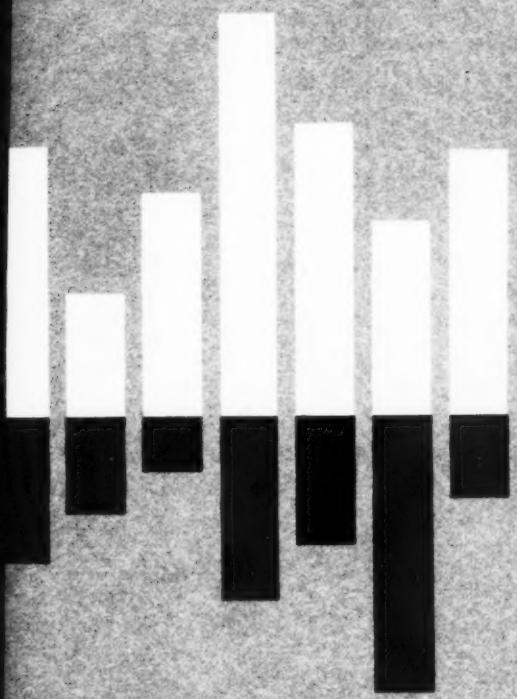

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MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

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TRENDS IN WORLD DEMAND FOR JUTE MANUFACTURES

PART II

Sections 1 and 2 of this study together with Tables 1 to 17 appeared in the immediately preceding issue of this Bulletin. The following sections complete the examination of end-uses and factors affecting demand outside the main jute producing regions, and discuss the prospects for demand in the second half of the current decade.

3. Packaging and other end-uses of jute

PACKAGING

In the majority of countries, the use of jute for packaging purposes cannot be distinguished, for lack of data, from its other uses. However, as mentioned in Section 1, the bulk of jute fabric is consumed in packaging, especially outside the main industrial countries. The general trend in the use of jute for packaging can thus be seen from estimates of consumption of all jute fabric, including bags (see Table 18). In 1956-58, total consumption outside the Far East and the countries with centrally-planned economies had still not quite regained the prewar level.

Table 18. – Apparent Consumption of Jute Fabrics and New Jute Bags Outside the Far East and Centrally-Planned Countries, Prewar and 1950-58, Annual Averages

Countries	Prewar[1]	1950-52	1953-55	1956-58	1956-58 compared with	
					prewar	1950-52
	Thousand metric tons				*Percentages*	
NORTH AMERICA	384	250	271	301	78	120
Canada	31	27	33	37	119	137
United States	353	223	238	264	75	118
WESTERN EUROPE	394	303	362	360	91	119
European Economic Community	183	154	194	210	115	136
United Kingdom	160	141	143	126	78	89
Other Western Europe	157	81	25	25	49	313
LATIN AMERICA	178	169	200	175	98	104
Argentina	94	52	87	58	62	112
Brazil	20	22	19	24	120	109
Cuba	23	50	42	53	230	106
Other Latin America	42	45	52	40	95	89
OCEANIA	107	108	120	127	119	118
Australia	92	89	101	98	107	110
AFRICA	134	83	121	131	98	158
Union of South Africa	52	8	15	49	94	613
NEAR EAST	52	48	63	82	158	171
TOTAL	1 249	961	1 137	1 176	94	122

SOURCE: Estimates of National Institute of Economics and Social Research, London.
[1] 1937 or 1938.

In the following sections, these various trends in jute consumption are related to the main factors influencing the demand for jute for packaging. These are the output of packageable commodities; the substitution between jute and other packaging materials; and the development of bulk-handling techniques in storage and transport.

The output of packageable commodities

Jute containers are used mainly to pack bulky agricultural produce and chemical fertilizers. World output of the major bulk commodities suitable for packing in jute sacks has expanded considerably over the past decade and is now at a substantially higher level than before the war, as can be seen from Table 19. Of the 10 commodities shown, world output of fertilizers has increased most rapidly, the expansion being relatively least for cocoa, potatoes, cotton and wool. This general expansion in world output of commodities which are potential users of jute containers is in marked contrast to the failure of consumption of jute fabrics, including sacks, to exceed the prewar level.

The growth in world output of the main bulk foodstuffs since prewar has, however, only just

Table 19. – World[1] Production of Major Packageable Commodities, Prewar and 1948-58, Annual Average

Commodities	1934-38	1948-52	1953-55	1956-58	1956-58 as proportion of 1934-38	1956-58 as proportion of 1948-52
	..... *Million metric tons*				..*Percentages*..	
Coarse grains....	160.1	198.1	216.1	234.8	147	118
Potatoes.....	159.3	158.2	163.3	192.8	121	122
Wheat and wheat flour[2]	95.0	113.6	121.7	129.4	136	114
Rice	70.2	74.8	85.5	91.1	130	122
Sugar	20.0	26.3	31.5	35.5	178	135
Fertilizers[3]	8.9	13.9	20.0	21.9	246	158
Raw cotton.....	5.3	5.8	6.7	6.4	120	111
Coffee.....	2.4	2.2	2.7	3.0	134	124
Raw wool	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	124	120
Cocoa.....	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	114	111
	..... *Thousand million*					
World population	[4]1.43	[5]1.76	[6]1.81	[7]1.86	130	106

SOURCE: *Production yearbook, 1958*, FAO ; *The future growth of world population*, United Nations, 1958.

[1] World totals, excluding centrally-planned countries. – [2] In terms of wheat equivalent. – [3] Nutrient content. – [4] 1937 ; includes whole of Germany. – [5] 1950. – [6] 1955. – [7] 1957.

about kept pace with the rise in the world's population (see Table 19). This reflects the well-known phenomenon that basic foodstuffs are generally subject to a relatively low income elasticity of demand. The results of income elasticity calculations, based on a selection of household expenditure surveys, are given in Table 20 for four major foodstuffs. The elasticity coefficients shown are based on quantities consumed ; coefficients based on money expenditures would invariably be higher. The results show that, in almost all cases, the quantity consumed tends to rise at a lower rate than income or, in some cases, to fall with increased incomes. In the United States, the elasticity coefficients are generally negative for consumption of bulk foods in terms of quantities.[17] For the United Kingdom, income elasticities for bulk foodstuffs are usually slightly positive ; a recent analysis[18] based on money expenditures shows an income elasticity of 0.06 for sugar, but for bread and flour it is slightly negative at —0.05. However, income elasticities for vegetables which are potentially large users of jute sacks are lower than for vegetables as a whole. In the United Kingdom, the figures for potatoes and dried pulses are 0.13 and — 0.41, respectively, as against 0.71 for fresh green vegetables and 0.26 for other vegetables. The available evidence for other industrial countries indicates that, as in the United Kingdom, income elasticities — both in terms of quantities and money expenditures — are generally positive but considerably less than unity. For Western Europe, income elasticity (including technical trend factor) has been estimated at 0.7 for cotton, wool and competing man-made fibers combined.[19]

Similar coefficients cannot meaningfully be calculated for fertilizers, the other main nonfood commodity which is a potential user of jute packaging. However, as Table 19 shows, the rate of increase in world fertilizer production has been appreciably greater since prewar than in the output of foodstuffs, and this disparity in rates of growth is likely to continue as modern farming practices become more widespread.

Table 20. – Income Elasticity Coefficients for Four Bulk Foodstuffs in Selected Countries[1]

Countries	Cereals	Potatoes	Pulses	Sugar
United States (1955)				
Urban	—0.078	—0.009	—0.99	—0.060
Rural	—0.27	0.164	—0.63	—0.104
Italy (1953/54).....	0.104	0.35	—0.27	0.60
Austria (1954/55).....	—0.007	0.21	—0.045	0.150

SOURCE: *Income elasticity of the demand for food 1959*, ECE, Committee on Agricultural Problems, Table C4.

[1] Based on quantities purchased in different income groups.

The effects of the changing pattern of world output of the major packageable commodities on the demand for jute packaging materials cannot be measured with any precision. This is because jute sacks can be used many times over for packing some commodities, such as potatoes, whereas for others, e.g., fertilizers, only new sacks can be used. In general the proportion of new sacks in the total used for packing each commodity is not known.

Table 21. – Jute Sacking Consumption per Unit of Weight of Major Packageable Production

Commodities	Jute consumption per metric ton
	Kilograms
Flour	18
Coarse grains	18
Potatoes	45
Sugar	11
Fertilizers	[1]12.5

SOURCE: Based on information supplied by the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

[1] Gross weight basis. About 40-45 kg. of jute would be required, on average, for a metric ton defined in terms of plant nutrient content ($N + P_2O_5 + K_2O$).

Another difficulty in interpreting the figures of Table 19 is that the weight of the contents of a given sack will vary considerably according to the commodity packed. For example, a jute sack weighing 2½ lb. will pack either 56 lb. of potatoes or

[17] Further figures, divided according to income groups, are available in *Income and household size: Their effects on food consumption*, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1959.

[18] J. A. C. Brown, "Seasonality and elasticity of the demand for food in Great Britain since derationing," *Journal of agricultural economics*, Dec. 1958.

[19] *Studies of factors affecting consumption of textile fibers:* Report of European Group, International Cotton Advisory Committee, July 1960.

140 lb. of grain. Table 21 gives the weight of jute sacking required, on average, to pack a metric ton of five among the most important bulk commodities. Sugar is the least jute-consuming commodity, requiring only one quarter of the amount of jute taken by potatoes per unit of weight. Using the coefficients in Table 21, the potential market for jute packaging material can be calculated on the assumption that all the output of these five commodities is, in fact, packaged in one way or another. The results of this calculation (Table 22) show that the potential market for jute packaging rose by one third from prewar to 1956-58 if all five commodities are included, and by one half if potatoes are omitted as using a high proportion of secondhand sacks, thus indicating a substantial loss of potential demand in the packaging uses of jute.

Table 22. – World Consumption of Jute Fabric (Including New Jute Bags) in Relation to Hypothetical Consumption for Packaging of Major Commodities, Prewar and 1948-58

Items	Prewar	1948-52	1953-55	1956-58
	....Indices, prewar = 100....			
Apparent consumption of jute fabric (including new jute bags)[1]	100	78	92	95
Hypothetical consumption for packaging:[1]				
Five major commodities[2] ..	100	110	119	134
Four major commodities[3] ..	100	125	140	152

SOURCES: Based on Tables 18, 19 and 20.

[1] World excluding centrally-planned countries. – [2] Using coefficients in Table 20. – [3] Coarse grains, potatoes, wheat and wheat flour, sugar and fertilizers. – [4] Coarse grains, wheat and wheat flour, sugar and fertilizers.

A more refined comparison of jute consumption for packaging purposes with the potential market opportunities for jute can be made for the United States, the United Kingdom and France on the basis of detailed information about the actual consumption of jute sacks for packing particular goods in a recent year. Using the latter information as weights, an index of hypothetical jute requirements can be constructed from the statistics of output of selected packageable products. This hypothetical index, shown for each of the three countries in Table 23, measures the change in the potential market for jute packaging of the bulk commodities covered, on the assumption that the jute used in packing a given quantity of product remained constant throughout the period.[20]

The results show that in each case actual jute consumption in the postwar period has been below the prewar level, whereas the potential or hypothetical market has risen substantially. By 1956-58, the hypothetical index, on a prewar base, was 2.3 times

[20] In the case of fertilizers, an increase in compounding might increase the quantity.

Table 23. – Actual and Hypothetical Consumption of Jute in Packaging Uses in the United States, United Kingdom and France, Prewar and 1947-58

Jute consumption	Prewar	1947-49	1950-52	1953-55	1956-58	1956-58[1]
	.....Indices, prewar = 100.....					*1000 metric tons*
UNITED STATES						
Actual.	100	65	57	59	61	174
Hypothetical[2]	100	131	130	133	139	395
UNITED KINDOM						
Actual[3]	100	74	60	70	56	63
Hypothetical[4] ...	100	126	124	128	130	145
FRANCE						
Actual[5]	100	...	94	92	98	52
Hypothetical[6]	100	...	110	130	159	85

SOURCES: FAO Commodity Bulletin No. 28, Appendix A; *Packages and containers* and *Facts for industry*, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; U.K. *Censuses of production, Annual abstracts of statistics*, and *Jute Working Party Report*, 1948; *Annuaire statistique de l'industrie française du jute*, Syndicat général de l'industrie du jute, Paris.

[1] The "hypothetical" consumption in 1956-58 represents what jute requirements for packaging would have been if utilization had increased in proportion to the hypothetical index since the prewar period. – [2] Based on output of three major commodities (feed, potatoes and raw cotton) weighted by relative utilization of jute packing in 1954; these three commodities accounted for 62 percent of all packaging uses of jute in that year. – [3] Estimated. – [4] Based on output of three major commodities (flour, sugar and fertilizers) weighted by relative utilization of jute packing in 1954; these three commodities accounted probably for some two thirds of all packaging uses of jute in that year. – [5] Production of fabric plus net imports of fabric and sacks. – [6] Based on output of five major commodities (fertilizers, grain, sugar, potatoes and flour) weighted by relative utilization of jute packing in 1956; these five commodities accounted for about two thirds of all identifiable packaging uses of jute in that year.

that for actual jute consumption in the United States, 2.9 times in the United Kingdom and 1.6 times in France. This confirms the previous evidence that a substantial substitution against jute in its main packaging uses has taken place in the industrial countries. In the United States, the greater part of the substitution appears to have already occurred by the early postwar period; in the United Kingdom and France, however, the process of substitution has continued to be an important factor since 1950. The hypothetical tonnage figure in the last column of Table 23 indicates what jute consumption would have been in 1956-58 had it risen since prewar in proportion to the hypothetical index; for the three countries together, the excess of hypothetical over actual consumption is in the region of 300,000 to 350,000 tons.

In the primary producing countries, on the other hand, there appears to have been little substitution against jute so far.[21] The demand for jute for use as packaging in particular countries has moved fairly closely in proportion to the output of the major primary commodities concerned (see Table 24). In five countries which specialize, to a greater or lesser extent, in sugar production, both the output of sugar and the apparent consumption of jute have risen by over 70 percent from prewar years to 1956-58.

[21] Some increase in the manufacture and use of sacks made from hard fibers, e.g., sisal, has taken place in some countries producing these fibers, notably in Latin America.

Table 24. – Apparent Consumption of Jute in Relation to Crop Production in Selected Primary Producing Countries Outside Asia and the Far East, Prewar and 1950-58, Annual Average

Region	Prewar[1]	1950-52	1953-55	1956-58	Jute consumption in 1956-58
	....*Indices, prewar = 100*....				*1000 metric tons*
CUBA, BRITISH GUIANA, FIJI, MAURITIUS, PHILIPPINES					
Jute consumption	100	184	144	179	77
Sugar production	100	174	154	172	...
LEBANON, SUDAN, UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC					
Jute consumption	100	97	120	191	67
Cotton production	100	128	125	146	...
FORMER FRENCH WEST AFRICA, GHANA AND NIGERIA					
Jute consumption	100	68	85	115	39
Cocoa, coffee and groundnut production	100	106	118	151	...
BRITISH EAST AFRICA....					
Jute consumption	100	118	136	164	18
Coffee and cotton production	100	116	128	159	...

SOURCES: For jute consumption, FAO Commodity Bulletin No. 28, Appendix A. For crop production, International Sugar Council, International Cotton Advisory Committee and FAO.
[1] 1937 for jute consumption; 1934-38 average for crop production.

Also, there has been no reduction — on the contrary an increase — in the ratio of jute utilization to commodity production for the cotton producing countries of the Near East and for British East Africa. There is, however, some lag in jute consumption in West Africa in relation to production of the main crops of the region ; however, this is not due essentially to the use of substitute packaging materials, but rather to increased local crushing of groundnuts in former French West Africa and in Nigeria, and export of the product as oil rather than as nuts.

Large-scale substitution against jute in packaging has thus taken place mainly in the principal industrial countries. The extent to which this substitution has been due to the use of paper and other materials or to the development of bulk-handling techniques is examined below.

Substitution between jute and other packaging materials

In the United States there has been widespread substitution of multiwall paper sacks for jute since prewar in a wide variety of uses. The substitution process was stimulated by relatively high jute prices during the war and early postwar years ; by 1948-49, the quantity of jute used in packaging was one third lower than before the war, whereas the use of shipping sack paper had risen to almost 2½ times the prewar quantity (see Table 25). Over the same period, the average price of burlap[22] sacks rose by nearly 140 percent as against only 60 percent for shipping sack paper.

Since 1950-52, burlap sack prices have been falling in relation to paper sacks ; between that period and 1956-58, burlap sacks fell about 50 percent in price, whereas paper fell only marginally. Nevertheless, this sharp change in relative prices brought about only a marginal increase in the share of jute in total utilization of packaging materials, from 17.2 percent, by weight, in 1950-52 to 17.7 percent in 1956-58. Further light is thrown on the influence of relative price changes on the relative demand for jute and other packaging materials by a multiple regression analysis. For the period 1948-58, a regression of the proportion of jute in total consumption of packaging materials (J) was made on the relative price of jute and paper (P_1), the relative price of jute and cotton (P_2), and a time trend (t). The resulting equation was as follows :

$$\log J = 3.675 - 0.726 \log P_1 - 0.162 \log P_2 - 0.033t$$
$$(\pm 0.318) \quad (\pm 0.387) \quad (+ 0.005)$$
$$(R_2 = 0.885)$$

[22] Usually jute fabric; also known as "hessian."

Table 25. – Materials Used in Packaging in the United States, Prewar and 1948-58, Annual Averages

Materials	Prewar[1]	1948-49	1950-52	1953-55	1956-58	1956-58 as proportion of: Prewar	1948-49
	..... *Thousand metric tons*					..... *Percentages*.....	
QUANTITIES							
Burlap (jute)	285	186	162	109	174	61	94
Cotton fabric	113	92	72	52	39	34	42
Shipping sack paper	204	488	710	732	769	377	157
TOTAL	602	766	944	953	982	163	128
	..... *U.S. cents per bag*						
PRICES[2]							
Burlap (jute)	9.5	22.5	28.6	16.7	14.7	155	65
Cotton fabric	8.7	24.8	27.1	23.1	23.9	275	96
Shipping sack paper	6.7	10.7	10.4	9.3	10.1	152	94

SOURCES: *Packages and containers* and *Facts for industry*, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; *Textile organon; Cotton counts its customers*, National Cotton Council; *Summary of jute and gunny statistics*, Indian Jute Mills Association.
[1] Quantities: 1937 for burlap, 1939 for cotton and paper. Prices: 1940. – [2] Unprinted bags for first use, delivered St. Louis.

The equation provides a good explanation of the variation in the relative importance of jute packaging in the total, nearly 90 percent of the variance in J being accounted for by the three independent variables considered. However, the coefficient of P_2 is not statistically different from zero, indicating that variations in the relative price of jute and cotton did not, in the period covered, have a significant effect on jute consumption for packaging purposes. The coefficient of P_1 indicates that for a 10 percent rise (or fall) in the price of burlap sacks in relation to paper sacks, the relative consumption of burlap in total packaging materials tends to fall (or rise) by about 7 percent. The other main conclusion is that there is a substantial trend away from burlap sacks, after allowing for the effects of relative price changes, the coefficient of t indicating an annual fall of 7.7 percent in the proportion of burlap in total packaging.[23]

This adverse trend away from burlap can be attributed largely to technological factors, associated in part with the fact that a change to the use of paper sacks necessitates additional capital expenditure for specialized packaging equipment, which it is not economical to scrap unless there is a drastic fall in the price of jute in relation to paper. Other factors which appear to be of some importance in the trend away from burlap are that paper sacks can readily carry printed advertising and other matter attractive to consumers, which is less feasible with jute ; paper sacks can be more readily " tailored " to specific sizes ; and that, for some purposes, paper has been found to be technically superior to jute. Changes in the pattern of packageable output, as mentioned earlier, could also affect the trend away from burlap.

The relative importance of the adverse trend and of the price factors can be seen from Figure 1. Between 1951 and 1953, the sharp fall in jute prices from the peak reached during the Korean war more than offset the adverse technological trend, and the proportion of burlap in total packaging materials recovered. Since 1953, however, the further decline in relative jute prices has not been sufficient to offset the adverse trend.

In other industrial countries, too, there has been a growing use of paper sacks in place of jute. In the United Kingdom, France and Western Germany,

[23] Another regression equation was calculated, including 1940 as well as the period 1948-58. The result was:

$$\log J = 3.508 - 0.455 \log P_1 - 0.415 \log P_2 - 0.031\ t$$
$$(\pm 0.170) \qquad (\pm 0.295) \qquad (\pm 0.004)$$
$$(R^2 = 0.966)$$

This indicates that competition between jute and paper was rather less important, and that between jute and cotton rather more important, than over the period 1948-58 alone, though the coefficient of P_2 is once again not significantly different from zero. The time trend is very similar to that already given in the text.

Figure 1. – Burlap (Jute) Consumption for Packaging Purpose in the United States, 1948-58

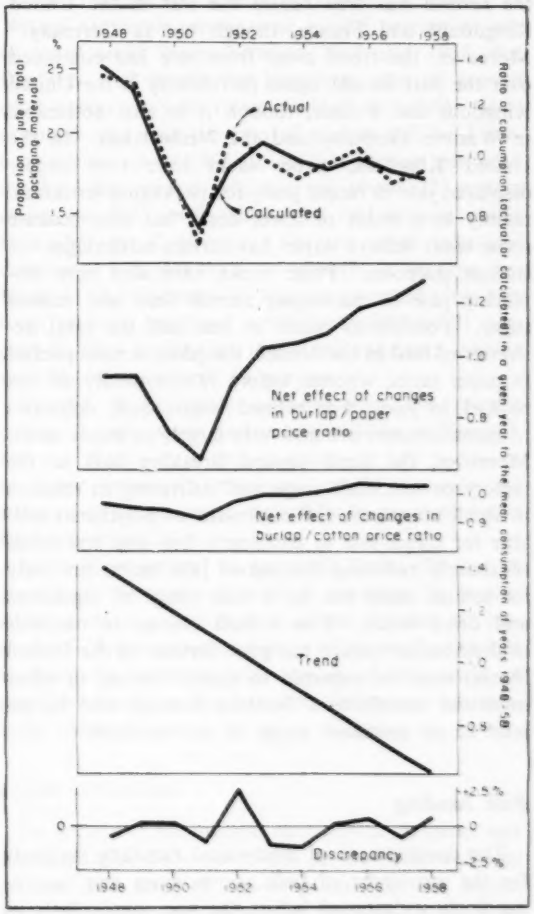


Table 26. – Production of Paper Sacks in Relation to Apparent Consumption of Jute Fabrics and Jute Sacks in Selected Western European Countries, 1938 and 1950-58, Annual Averages

Countries	1938	1950-52	1953-55	1956-58	1956-58 as proportion of	
					1938	1950-52
	.... *Thousand metric tons*				*Percentages*	
FRANCE						
Paper sacks	36	79	107	146	406	185
Jute fabrics [1]	53	50	49	52	98	104
GERMANY, WESTERN						
Paper sacks	[2]94	100	134	180	191	180
Jute fabrics [1]	[2,3]88	43	61	68	77	158
NETHERLANDS						
Paper sacks	...	...	12	14	...	...
Jute fabrics [1]	...	15	20	22	...	147
UNITED KINGDOM						
Paper sacks	...	87	96	112	...	129
Jute fabrics [4]	[3]113	98	79	64	56	65

SOURCES: Table 18 and national production statistics.

[1] Production of all jute fabrics, plus net imports of fabrics and sacks. – [2] Whole of Germany. – [3] 1936. – [4] Estimated total of jute used for packaging purposes.

paper sacks are now substantially more important than jute on a tonnage basis (see Table 26), whereas the reverse was true before the war in the United Kingdom[24] and France, though not in Germany.[25] Moreover, the trend away from jute has continued over the past decade, again particularly in the United Kingdom and France, though it is also noticeable in Western Germany and the Netherlands. In the United Kingdom, paper sacks have very largely displaced jute in recent years for packaging fertilizers, mainly as a result of lower cost[26] but also because some users believe paper has certain advantages for storage purposes. Paper sacks have also been displacing jute in packaging animal feed and refined sugar. Possibly as much as one half the total deliveries of feed in the United Kingdom is now packed in paper sacks, whereas before 1954 virtually all was packed in jute. For refined sugar, bulk deliveries to manufacturers are now very largely in paper sacks. Moreover, the trend toward breaking bulk at the factory or wholesale stage and delivering to retailers in small containers (of cardboard or polythene) suitable for direct sale to customers has had the result of sharply reducing the use of jute sacks, not only for refined sugar but for a wide range of vegetables and dried foods. This radical change in methods of distribution (which has gone furthest in the United States) must be expected to spread further in other industrial countries in Western Europe, and to extend to an increased range of commodities.

Bulk handling

The development of mechanical handling methods for the movement of bulk commodities was becoming fairly widespread before the war, particularly in the grain trade. Progress was rapid during the war years and developments in more recent years have continued, particularly in the bulk handling of animal feed, raw sugar and cereals. Probably as much as 90 percent of grain moving in international trade is now handled in bulk at the ports, the rest being bagged for stowage and safety reasons. Bulk-handling techniques have also become of some importance in the shipment of oilseeds and cement ; in the case of oilseeds, jute is displaced ; in the case of cement, paper sacks.

On the other hand, the trade in raw cotton and raw wool is likely to remain entirely outside the bulk-handling field, since it is more economical to compress the fibers into standard bales and so save considerably on freight charges ; jute covering is normal in such cases.[27] Again, coffee and cocoa are moved mainly in standard jute sacks; the much smaller tonnages involved would not justify the capital costs of installing bulk-handling equipment.

Where, however, the re-use of jute sacks is not possible on a large scale, and the labor cost of sack filling is relatively high, it is likely that bulk handling will be a more economical method of transport, particularly where large quantities of goods must be moved. It is probable that bulk handling will make further inroads into the markets for packaging materials, though, as already indicated, there are limits to its economical use.

Other uses

Jute is also used, though in small quantities, in a large number of other outlets besides packaging. The most important of these in the United States and the United Kingdom, according to the 1954 censuses of both countries, are in rope and twine ; electrical cable cores and sheaths and fuse yarns ; and in upholstery and soft furnishings. In the United Kingdom, jute is also extensively used in brattice cloth in mines (Table 27). It is estimated that in 1954 about 20,000 tons were used for these purposes in both countries. However, there has been a tendency for jute consumption in these uses not to keep pace with the growth of output of the industry concerned. In cables, where jute is used mainly as a protective bedding for armored cables, there has been some substitution in favor of plastics. In rope and twine, jute utilization in the United States fell by over 40 percent between 1947 and 1954, but in both the United Kingdom and France (where consumption amounts to about 2,000 tons a year) the rate of use has been stable.

Table 27. – Minor Uses of Jute Goods in the United States and the United Kingdom, 1954

End-uses	United States	United Kingdom
	....Thousand metric tons....	
Rope and twine	12.2	6.0
Electrical uses	8.7	5.0
Explosives	...	3.2
Upholstery and soft furnishings	some	[1]3.1
Brattice cloth for mines	...	2.0
Canvas and other linen products	...	1.0
Paper and tape reinforcement	0.8	...
Apparel linings	0.2	some
Roofing felts	some	some
Automotive uses	some	some
TOTAL	21.9	20.3

SOURCES: *U.S. census of manufactures*, 1954; *Textile organon;* and *U.K. census of production*, 1954.

[1] In jute piece goods; small quantities of jute in webbing and other narrow fabrics were also used.

[24] The output of paper sacks is believed to have been relatively small in the United Kingdom before the war.

[25] The import of jute into Germany was restricted before the war as part of a policy of autarchy.

[26] There is virtually no re-use of jute sacks for packing fertilizers.

[27] Often referred to as "cotton bagging" or "wool packs."

Among the uses for which estimates of jute quantities are not available, the most important are in automotive felts, roofing felts and military uses such as webbing, camouflage nets and sandbags. The proportion of jute used in automotive felts is not clear ; hair is the major constituent material. Nevertheless, the rapid growth of consumption of automotive felts in the United States must have increased demand for jute. Between 1947 and 1954, output of automotive felts rose between six and seven times to nearly 30,000 tons.

In the building industry, where bituminized jute fabric is used to give strength and protection in roofing felts and damp courses, jute consumption has increased. Alternative materials in these applications are asbestos and glass fiber, both of which are considerably more expensive. It seems probable that jute consumption in this outlet will keep pace with building activity.

4. Prospects

Some assessment of the probable future trend in world demand for jute products outside the Far East and countries with centrally-planned economies can be made on the basis of the earlier discussion of trends in the main end-uses of jute, and of assumptions about the rate of economic growth in the main jute consuming areas. For this purpose, it is useful to focus attention on a period which is neither in the immediate future, nor so distantly ahead that quite new factors may significantly alter the outcome ; the illustrative estimates given below relate to the period 1965-70, which seems to meet these conditions.

Assumptions

To arrive at any consistent set of estimates of the probable future level of demand for jute, as for any other commodity, it is necessary to make assumptions about the rate of growth in population and in real income per head in the main industrial countries ; about the relative prices of jute, paper and cotton ; and about the continuation of technological changes affecting the use of jute products.

As regards *population*, the rate of increase in the United States has been about 1.5 percent a year since 1950, and this rate of growth is assumed to continue until 1965-70. The other industrial countries are, in the main, Western European, for which population has been estimated as growing currently at a rate of 0.6 percent a year,[28] and it is assumed that this rate also continues over the next five to ten years. Taking the period considered here as a span of ten years — say from 1957 to about 1967 — the above assumptions imply a rise of some 16 percent in the total population of North America, and of about 6 percent in that of Western Europe.

Real *per caput income* rose by 2.5 percent a year in the United States between 1947 and 1955, but this was well above the long-term rate of growth of 2 percent a year (from 1869-78 to 1953). It is assumed here that the rate of growth will be 2 percent a year up to 1965-70, so that income per head in the latter period will average about 22 percent above the 1957 level, while total real income would be higher by 42 percent. For the other industrial countries, a higher rate of growth in income per head, of 2.75 percent a year, is assumed ; on this basis, income per head would be higher by 31 percent in 1965-70 than in 1957, and aggregate income will be up by about 40 percent.

Finally, it has been assumed that the relative prices of jute, paper and cotton will be unchanged, but any reduction in import duties on jute goods, or in other protective measures, might increase the proportion of jute used, especially in packaging and linoleum production.

With these general assumptions about the rate of growth in the main industrial countries, it is possible to make some estimates of the demand for jute in 1965-70 by major end-uses. The results, set out in Table 28, must be taken purely as illustrative of possible trends on the basis of the various assumptions made.

Floor coverings

In Section 2 an income elasticity of demand was estimated for floor coverings in the United States at the 1958 level of consumption. At the higher level of income envisaged for 1965-70, carpet consumption per head will be greater than in 1958 and the income elasticity will be correspondingly lower — about 1.6 (instead of about 2.3 for 1958), assuming the regression equation, which, related to past trends, would fit the future trend also. With income per head rising by 22 percent, as assumed above, carpet consumption per head would rise by 35 percent, and aggregate consumption of carpets by 57 percent. This is also assumed to be the increase over the period in the output of all floor coverings in the United States (see Table 28). Since tufted carpets now predominate in total United States production, it is unlikely that carpet prices will fall substantially in relation to consumer prices generally in the next five to ten years on account of a further increase in the relative importance of tufted carpets. In any case, price elasticity is low, and this factor is unlikely to alter the results significantly.[29]

[28] OEEC, *Eighth Report*, Vol. II.

[29] A rise in the proportion of tufted carpets to 75 percent would reduce the average price by about 10 percent, and increase consumption by 3-4 percent.

Table 28. – Estimate of Probable Demand for Jute Goods Outside the Far East and Centrally-Planned Countries in 1965-70

Countries and end-uses	Change from 1957 to 1965-70			Jute consumption	
	Commodity output	Jute consumption ratio[1]	Net jute requirements[2]	1957[3]	1965-70
	Percentages			*Million metric tons*	
UNITED STATES					
Floor coverings	+55	0 to — 5	+50 to +55	0.05	0.07–0.08
Packaging	+15	—40 to —60	—30 to +55	0.18	0.08–0.13
Other uses	+20 to +40	—10 to —20	— 5 to +25	0.04	0.04–0.05
TOTAL	...	...	...	0.27	0.19–0.26
OTHER INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES					
Floor coverings	+85 to +100	—10 to —20	+50 to +80	0.10	0.15–0.18
Packaging	+15 to +20	—40 to —60	—25 to —55	0.21	0.09–0.16
Other uses	+20 to +40	—10 to —20	— 5 to +25	0.09	0.09–0.11
TOTAL	...	...	...	0.40	0.33–0.45
PRIMARY PRODUCING COUNTRIES					
Packaging [4]	+30 to +35	—10 to —20	+ 5 to +20	0.52	0.54–0.62
TOTAL	...	...	...	1.18	1.06–1.33

[1] Jute consumption per unit of output in specified end-uses. – [2] Change in commodity output adjusted for change in jute consumption ratio. – [3] Approximate estimates (see Tables 9, 18, 23 and 25). – [4] Assuming that all jute consumption in these countries is for packaging purposes.

For other industrial countries, a higher income elasticity of demand for floor coverings than in the United States can be assumed ; this is taken at 2.2, compared with 2.36 for the United Kingdom in 1953-54 (see Section 2). With the rise of one third in real income per head assumed above, consumption of floor coverings can be expected to rise by about 75 percent, assuming no change in relative prices, and aggregate consumption would then rise by about 85 percent. However, if United States experience is repeated in Europe, as seems likely, an increasing proportion of tufted carpets in total consumption should be expected ; this will reduce the average price of carpets in relation to other goods, and thus stimulate consumption. The price elasticity for carpets in Western Europe is not known, but it is likely to be at least as great as, and probably greater than, the estimate of –0.38 for the United States made in Section 3. If relative carpet prices fall by, say, 20 percent from the 1957 level, and the price elasticity is in the region of –0.5, total carpet consumption would be some 100 percent higher in 1965-70 than in 1957.

The consumption of jute per unit of output (the "jute consumption ratio") may move differently in the United States and in Europe. In the United States, the estimated area of jute backing used in tufted carpets already exceeds the area of tufted carpet shipments, owing to the increased tendency to provide two layers of jute backing for some tufted carpets. This practice is likely to grow and might possibly offset the effect of a further increase in the proportion of tufted carpets in total carpet shipments. Assuming a rise in the proportion of tufted carpets in total carpet shipments from about 60 percent in 1957 to 75 percent by 1965-70, there would be a loss of about 5 percent in the jute consumption ratio, owing to the lower jute requirements of tufted carpets as compared with woven carpets. On the other hand, this might be offset by double jute backing in tufted carpets, and for present purposes the change in the jute consumption ratio is assumed to be in the range zero to –5 percent.

In Western Europe, the growth in the relative importance of tufted carpets will reduce the jute consumption ratio. Assuming that the proportion of tufted carpets in total carpet production rises to one half by 1965-70, the corresponding decline in the jute consumption ratio would be in the region of 20 percent. In Table 28, the decline is assumed to lie within a range of 10 to 20 percent.

On the basis of these various assumptions, jute requirements for floor covering would rise by 50 to 55 percent in the United States in the period from 1957 to 1965-70, while in Western Europe the corresponding increase would be 50 to 80 percent.

PACKAGING

In view of the low, or negative, income elasticity of demand for the major packageable commodities, their output cannot be expected to grow at a rate very much greater than the rate of population increase.[30] The populations of the United States and Western Europe have been assumed to rise by 16 and 6 percent, respectively, between 1957 and 1965-70.

For the United States, the income elasticity of demand for most packageable goods was seen, in Section 3, to be low or negative. Taking it, on average, as zero, the total demand for the main

[30] Assuming no change in the relative price of these goods.

packageable goods in that country would increase by about 15 percent[31] over the period considered.

For the other industrial countries, the income elasticity of demand for most packageable goods appears to be positive, unlike the position in the United States. Taking it, on average, as a range of 0.25 to 0.5 implies an increase of some 15 to 20 percent in the output of packageable goods in Western Europe.

The greater part of the output of packageable goods in the primary producing countries is destined for markets in the industrial areas. The probable future trend in output of these goods thus depends very largely on the rate of population growth in the industrial countries, the income elasticity of demand for them and the extent to which they are subject to substitution by goods produced in the consuming areas. A calculation of the amount of jute required to package the exports of seven major bulk commodities[32] from the primary producing countries in 1957/58 shows that approximately 22 percent would be used for commodities shipped to the United States, 71 percent for those shipped to other industrial countries, and 7 percent for other destinations. Using these proportions as weights, it appears that the total population consuming these goods would rise by some 10 percent between 1957 and 1965-70.[33] The income elasticity of demand for many of these goods (e.g., cocoa, coffee and groundnuts) is likely to exceed, on average, the corresponding income elasticity for output of packageable goods in the industrial countries (including potatoes). Assuming, again arbitrarily, an over-all income elasticity of 0.7 for the output of packageable goods in the primary producing countries, together with an increase of 25 to 30 percent in average real income per head between 1957 and 1965-70,[34] this would imply an increase in total output of packageable goods in the primary producing countries of some 30 to 35 percent.

The jute consumption ratio in packaging uses has been drastically reduced since before the war in the main industrial countries. As was shown in Section 3, the underlying trend of substitution against jute still appeared to be operating in the postwar period, though since 1951 this was concealed by the relative decline in jute prices. If relative prices and the conditions of demand for jute goods remain unchanged, the technical trend is equivalent to a decline of about 50 percent in the jute consumption ratio between 1957 and 1967. The rate of substitution could well be greater, if there is a decline in paper prices in relation to jute prices, or if there is a further extension in the rate of introduction of bulk-handling methods, as there well might be. On the other hand, it seems probable that the rate of technological displacement of jute might decline somewhat, if only for the reason that the major substitutions against jute have probably already taken place. To cover these various contingencies, the fall in the jute consumption ratio from 1957 to 1965-70 is taken as being within the range of 40 to 60 percent.[35]

A similar calculation of the underlying technical trend of substitution against jute is not possible for other industrial countries owing to insufficient data. However, the evidence (see Tables 23 and 26) indicates that from 1950-52 to 1956-58 the jute consumption ratio fell by about 10 percent in the United Kingdom and Western Germany, and by about 30 percent in France, in spite of the fall in the relative price of jute in this period. If no further fall in relative jute prices is assumed, it must be expected that the jute consumption ratio will suffer a further substantial decline as a result of competition from paper sacks and the spread of bulk-handling techniques. In Table 28, a fall in the ratio of similar proportions to that in the United States has been assumed.

In the primary producing countries, however, there is much less reason to expect a substantial decline in the jute consumption ratio. It was observed earlier[36] that so far the substitution against jute packaging in these countries has been either relatively small or nonexistent. Nevertheless, some small decline in the jute consumption ratio should be allowed for, partly because it is likely that bulk handling will tend to increase, particularly as the tonnages involved are expected to grow, and partly because there is a trend for primary producing countries to do more processing of their staple commodities. This latter trend, insofar as it affects the utilization of jute, has been mainly confined until now to the expressing of oil from vegetable seeds and nuts, but there are indications that other primary commodities may

[31] In terms of weight. The increase in terms of expenditure at constant prices would be appreciably greater.

[32] The commodities included in the calculation were coarse grains, cocoa, coffee, groundnuts, raw cotton, raw wool and sugar. By assuming that all exports were packaged in jute, a calculation was made of the amount of jute required in shipping these goods to each destination, allowing for the different requirements of jute per unit of each commodity. The results are merely illustrative of the probable relative importance of the three main destinations as users of jute containers.

[33] For the United States and other industrial countries, the rates of population growth taken were those assumed earlier (i.e., 16 and 6 percent, respectively). For the rest of the world (excluding the Far East and the centrally-planned countries), a rate of increase of 40 percent was taken, based on the estimates for the countries in this group given in *The future growth of world population*, United Nations, 1958 ("medium" assumption).

[34] Based on earlier assumptions of increases of 22 and 31 percent, respectively, in income per head in United States and other industrial countries, and an assumed rise of 10 percent, on average, in the rest of the world (excluding the Far East and the centrally-planned countries). These three estimates were combined by using the same weights as for the estimate of population increase.

[35] This range corresponds with the assumptions that jute prices relative to paper prices rise, or fall, by 20 percent between 1957 and 1965-70. The reduction or removal of the mark-up in the United Kingdom, and of import duties on jute goods in other industrial countries, would make jute prices cheaper, relative to paper, by one sixth or more.

[36] See Table 24.

be similarly affected, though probably not to a great extent.[37] A decline of 10 to 20 percent in the jute consumption ratio has been assumed for these countries in Table 28.

Other uses

As indicated in Section 3, the major uses of jute, other than in floor coverings and packaging, are in rope and twine, electrical cables, upholstery, roofing felts and webbing. A fairly high proportion of the total is likely to be incorporated in "intermediate" products which are sold either to the industry or to governments, rather than direct to the consumer. No reliable estimate of the relevant total commodity output can be made for this very miscellaneous group of uses, though it seems probable that the demand for rope and twine and for military uses (webbing, etc.) may not increase much over the next five to ten years. Some arbitrary assumption about the total commodity output of such goods is unavoidable here. The upper limit of the rise is taken at 40 percent, which is the rate at which aggregate real income is assumed to rise ; the lower limit is taken, arbitrarily, at 20 percent.

Jute is, however, subject to a fair range of substitution in these minor uses. In ropes, sisal is generally superior to jute for technical reasons ; and synthetic fibers such as nylon have been making considerable inroads in this field. In electric cables, there has been some substitution of plastic sheathing for jute in recent years. In other uses, however, such as roofing felts, jute at present seems unlikely to be substituted by other materials. On balance, a relatively small decline of 10 to 20 percent seems an appropriate assumption to make for the change in the jute consumption ratio in this group.

[37] For example, several coffee producing countries are now making soluble coffee for export.

Conclusion

The estimates of probable demand in 1965-70, based on the various assumptions made, are set out in the final column of Table 28. The figures arrived at have no particular validity in themselves, and must be regarded purely as very approximate indications of certain major tendencies. The main tendencies which appear to emerge are the following:

1. World demand (outside the Far East and countries with planned economies) for jute in the latter part of the decade is unlikely to be substantially different from the present level, though probably there will be some small expansion. The range indicated in Table 28 is from about — 10 to about + 15 percent from the 1957 total.
2. There is likely to be a significant shift in demand in favor of floor coverings. In 1957, these probably took about one eighth of the global jute consumption specified. By 1965-70, they may well be taking one fifth. Conversely, packaging uses, which accounted probably for about three quarters of the 1957 total, are likely to decline to perhaps two thirds of the total by 1965-70.
3. There is likely also to be a shift in the area pattern of demand for jute goods from the industrial to the primary producing countries, though the shift is not likely to be a pronounced one.

Commodity Notes

GRAINS : WORLD TRADE IN 1959/60

In the last few years — with the exception of 1957/58 — world trade in grains has been increasing at an annual rate of 5 to 10 percent.[1] This trend continued in 1959/60, and trade in grains expanded at approximately the same rate as in 1958/59. Aside from the continuous growth of total grain consumption, this increase reflects two special factors, namely the 1959 drought in Europe, and the expansion of United States concessional sales of grain, particularly to Asian countries. In the year under review, the United States exports of wheat under Public Law 480 totaled 9.82 million tons, i.e., about one third of total world exports of wheat, and those of maize amounted to 1.5 million tons.

The great expansion of the world grain economy since the prewar period is brought out clearly by the comparison shown in Table 1. Production and

Table 1. – All Grains : Annual Production and Trade, Prewar and 1959/60

	1934-38 average	1959/60	Percentage increase
	Million metric tons		
Production	293.41	451.04	53.6
Exports	33.88	54.06	59.6

[1] Detailed information will be found in the latest issue of the annual FAO publication *World grain trade statistics - Exports by source and destination, 1959/60*. FAO, Rome, 1960. [2] All figures used in this note refer to the commercial season July/June ; the "world" totals do not cover trade between countries of the Soviet bloc ; the term "all grains" does not include rice, but it does include wheat flour.

trade have both increased by more than one half, the rise in trade being proportionately somewhat greater.

Since the prewar period until recently, trade in bread grains (wheat and rye) has expanded more than that of coarse grains (maize, barley, oats, sorghum and millets). In recent years, however, the trend has been reversed and shipments of coarse grains are now increasing faster than those of bread grains as a consequence of the rapid growth of livestock production in many economically developed countries. This new trend continued to manifest itself in 1959/60 when the rise in coarse grains was more than double that for bread grains, as shown in Table 2.

Among individual grains, the trade in maize expanded most in 1959/60. To some extent, the great increase in maize shipments, since 1952/53 is a recovery. Owing to the decline in the Argentine production and to shifts in trade in Southeast Europe, maize exports fell heavily after the war and were still only about two thirds the prewar figure as late as in 1955-57. Even in 1959/60, they were only slightly higher than before the war, while those of other grains — except rye — had risen by at least one half.

Trade in wheat, rye, oats, sorghum and millets also continued to expand in 1959/60, while for barley the decline which started in 1956/57 continued. The downward trend for barley may be part of a readjustment to former shares of coarse grains in world trade, as barley shipments had risen up to 1956 in far greater proportion than maize or oats. Special causes for the decline in 1959/60 were the fall in barley production in the Near East countries which normally export it, and the shift in prices whereby maize temporarily became cheaper than barley for many purposes.

Also with regard to the geographical pattern of exports the trend of recent years persisted, to some extent, in 1959/60. Four of the five major exporters (United States, Argentina, Australia and France) continued to increase their shipments, while those of Canada, which have been declining since 1957/58, fell also in 1959/60.

Table 2. – World [1] Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour,[2] Rye and Coarse Grains, 1959/60 and 1958/59

Grain	1959/60	1958/59	Percentage change
	Million metric tons		
Wheat	31.9	30.9	+ 3
Rye	0.8	0.7	+ 11
Total bread grains	32.7	31.6	+ 4
Barley	5.9	6.4	— 7
Oats	1.4	1.3	+ 11
Maize	10.9	9.1	+ 19
Sorghum and millets	3.1	3.0	+ 4
Total coarse grains	21.4	19.8	+ 8
GENERAL TOTAL	54.1	51.4	+ 5

[1] Excluding trade between countries of the Soviet bloc but including estimates of East/West trade. — [2] In wheat equivalent.

Exports

Two groups are nowadays easily discernible among grain exporting countries. The countries of the first group, namely the United States and Canada, have very large stocks of grain. Their shipments are, therefore, largely independent of variations in their crop yields and are determined mainly by foreign demand and their own policies with regard to export prices and international aid. The countries in the second group generally do not carry large stocks, and their exports may fluctuate considerably according to the size of their own grain harvests.

The United States continues to be by far the largest exporter, with 24.75 million tons of all grains shipped in 1959/60, 9.3 percent more than in 1958/59. Contrary to world trade as a whole, the increase in the United States shipments in 1959/60 was substantially greater for bread grains than for coarse grains (13.5 against 4.3 percent). This development reflects mainly the growth in concessional sales (mostly sales against foreign currencies) : almost three quarters of the United States shipments of wheat were effected under the various titles of Public Law 480, while the proportion was only about one quarter for maize and negligible for the other grains.

As in the previous three years, Canada's exports continued to decrease and, as before, the decline was markedly greater for coarse grains (— 12.1 percent) than for bread grains (— 7.2 percent). Compared with the average for 1952/53 - 1957/58 the decline has been of about one tenth for bread grains, while shipments of coarse grains have been reduced by almost one half. This development reflects partly the increasing utilization of coarse grains in Canada for the feeding of livestock.

The bulk of grain exports from Argentina is composed of maize and wheat. In 1959/60, maize shipments increased by one half over the previous year, but those of wheat decreased by almost one quarter. Argentine exports of grains have fluctuated heavily in recent years, according to the size of harvests, and they have never regained the prewar level of 10.60 million tons.

Australia's grain exports consist mainly of wheat. These have recovered continuously in the past three years, as the result of the recovery of production from the series of poor crops in preceding years. The grain trade of France has been marked by heavy fluctuations : while in some years (1952/53, 1956/57, 1958/59) it has been a net importer, in others its exports (of which wheat accounts for about three quarters) have exceeded imports by a considerable margin. In 1957/58 the gross exports of all grains were almost 3 million tons. The 1959/60 wheat

Table 3. – Grains : Gross Exports of Five Major Exporting Countries

Country	1952-57 average	1958/59	1959/60	Percentage change 1959/60 on 1952-57 av.	Percentage change 1958/59 on 1959/60
	... Million metric tons ...			...Percentage ..	
ALL GRAINS					
United States	15.24	22.64	24.75	+ 62.1	+ 9.3
Canada	11.00	9.88	9.10	— 17.4	— 8.0
Argentina	4.93	5.74	6.14	+ 24.5	+ 6.9
Australia	3.18	3.13	4.16	+ 30.8	+ 33.1
France	1.97	0.94	2.29	+ 16.2	+ 154.4
WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR					
United States	9.58	12.03	13.79	+ 43.9	+ 14.6
Canada	8.26	8.18	7.58	— 8.2	— 7.4
Argentina	2.58	2.80	2.11	— 18.2	— 24.6
Australia	2.51	2.05	3.30	+ 31.5	+ 61.1
France	1.56	0.86	1.76	+ 12.8	+ 103.1
COARSE GRAINS					
United States	5.59	10.40	10.85	+ 93.9	+ 4.3
Canada	2.49	1.59	1.40	— 42.7	— 12.1
Argentina	2.01	2.86	3.96	+ 96.5	+ 38.2
Australia	0.67	1.08	0.86	+ 28.4	— 20.4
France	0.40	0.08	0.53	+ 30.0	+ 550.0

shipments, though more than double those of the preceding year, were still more than a fifth below the exports of 1957/58. Barley shipments in 1959/60 were more than tenfold those of the preceding year, but still one-third lower than in 1957/58.

Of the three countries which classified themselves for the first time among exporting countries in the 1959 International Wheat Agreement, namely Italy, Spain and Mexico, Mexico shipped no wheat in 1959/60, while the first two sharply reduced their gross wheat exports. The U.S.S.R. increased its exports of wheat to countries outside the Soviet bloc, returns from importing countries showing 1,735,000 tons in 1959/60 as against 1,565,000 in 1958/59. No figures are yet available for the considerable quantities sent by the U.S.S.R. to Eastern European countries.

Imports

The main postwar feature of grain imports has been the rapid increase in Asia's wheat imports and the gradual emergence of that region, rather than Europe, as the main wheat importing region. In 1959/60 Asia's imports of wheat for the first time exceeded those of Europe. The importance of Asian countries, and of non-European importing countries generally, in the world wheat trade has been stimulated partly by the availability of large quantities of wheat on concessional terms. Whereas before the war Europe took two thirds of the world's wheat shipments, it now absorbs only one third and even the absolute quantity is now somewhat smaller. In 1959/60, five non-European countries each imported over 1 million tons of wheat, namely India,

Table 4. – Gross Imports of Grains, Major Importing Countries

Country	1952-57 average	1958/59	1959/60	Percentage change 1959/60 on 1952-57 av.	Percentage change 1959/60 on 1958/59
	... Million metric tons ...			.. Percentage ..	
ALL GRAINS					
Western Europe	25.10	29.33	29.28	+ 16.6	— 0.2
United Kingdom	7.73	10.10	9.04	+ 16.9	— 10.5
Germany, Western	4.89	5.20	5.16	+ 5.5	— 0.8
Netherlands	2.62	3.54	4.02	+ 53.4	+ 13.6
Asia	8.59	11.78	13.64	+ 58.8	+ 15.8
India	1.46	3.64	3.58	+ 145.2	— 1.5
Japan	3.28	4.02	3.96	+ 20.7	— 1.5
South America	2.64	3.10	3.45	+ 13.1	+ 11.3
Brazil	1.56	2.08	2.18	+ 39.7	+ 4.8
WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR					
Western Europe	13.61	13.37	10.96	— 19.5	— 18.0
United Kingdom	4.86	5.30	4.47	— 8.2	— 15.7
Germany, Western	2.66	2.43	2.09	— 21.4	— 14.0
Netherlands	0.92	1.21	1.11	+ 20.6	— 8.3
Asia	6.68	9.35	11.50	+ 72.2	+ 23.0
India	1.33	3.52	3.55	+ 166.9	+ 0.9
Japan	2.11	2.46	2.56	+ 21.3	+ 4.1
South America	2.57	3.02	3.30	+ 347.5	+ 9.3
Brazil	1.53	2.05	2.15	+ 40.5	+ 4.9
COARSE GRAINS					
Western Europe	10.69	15.42	17.62	+ 64.8	+ 14.3
United Kingdom	2.87	4.79	4.56	+ 58.9	— 4.8
Germany, Western	2.09	2.74	3.04	+ 45.4	+ 10.9
Netherlands	1.58	2.22	2.72	+ 72.2	+ 22.5
Asia	1.91	2.44	2.14	+ 12.9	— 12.3
India	0.13	0.12	0.03	— 77.0	— 75.0
Japan	1.17	1.56	1.39	+ 18.9	— 10.9
South America	0.06	0.08	0.15	+ 150.0	+ 87.5
Brazil	0.03	0.03	0.02	— 33.3	— 33.0

Japan, Brazil, the Egyptian Region of the United Arab Republic, and Pakistan.

The main non-European importer was India, though its imports of wheat in 1959/60 were only slightly larger than those of the previous year, when they had reached 3.5 million tons. By far the largest share, about 85 percent, came from the United States on special terms, the rest being supplied by Canada and Australia. India's imports of wheat were exceeded in size only by those of the United Kingdom.

Japan is the only non-European country to import very substantial quantities of coarse grains, but even so in 1959/60 wheat accounted for two thirds of its total grain imports. Total wheat imports for the year, 2.5 million tons, were the highest for the whole decade, and seven times as high as before the war, but against this rise of 2.2 million tons, imports of rice had fallen by 1.5 million tons.

Brazil's grain imports consist of wheat. They have been increasing fairly regularly from year to year, and in 1959/60 they were more than double the prewar level and 5 percent higher than in 1958/59. This trend reflects the steady decrease in its own

wheat production during the last five years (from 1.1 million tons in 1955/56 to 0.6 million in 1958/59). Argentina and the United States supplied most of the imports, in about equal quantities.

The United States was the main supplier of Egypt and Pakistan, in both cases under special aid programs. Pakistan's grain imports consisted entirely of wheat, while Egypt imported also a small quantity of maize.

European imports of grains in 1959/60 reflect the exceptional drought of 1959. On the one hand, this led to good wheat crops of exceptionally high quality, but it also greatly reduced the amount of home-grown feed, including pasture. Imports of bread grains into Western Europe consequently fell by about 2.5 million tons, while those of coarse grains rose by over 2 million tons.

The United Kingdom continued to be by far the largest buyer of grains, almost entirely for domestic consumption. Total imports in 1959/60 amounted to about 9 million tons, divided about equally between wheat and coarse grains. Over the years, there has been a tendency to take less wheat, both absolutely and proportionately, and more coarse grains, especially maize, sorghum and millets.

Western Germany is the second largest importer of grains, but quite considerable quantities of wheat are re-exported as flour. In 1959/60, these exports were the equivalent of nearly two fifths of Germany's gross wheat imports. Imports of coarse grains, with barley as the main element, were considerably larger than those of bread grains and more than double the quantity of net imports of wheat.

Coarse grains also accounted for the major share (two thirds) of the 4 million tons of grains imported by the Netherlands in 1959/60 and they constituted by far the largest part of the imports of those other Western European countries which, that year, imported over 1 million tons of grains each, namely Italy, Belgium and Denmark. On the other hand, Poland, which had also suffered severely from the drought, imported mainly wheat : three quarters of this country's total imports of grains, which rose sharply to almost 2.5 million tons, were wheat and the balance mainly barley. More than one half of the wheat was supplied by the U.S.S.R., with the United States and Canada as the main sources for most of the rest of the wheat and for all the barley.

Outlook for trade

Present prospects indicate a fairly well sustained total import demand for grains in 1960/61, while supplies in the exporting countries will be more than sufficient to meet it. First indications point toward an increase in shipments of wheat, but there may be a falling off in those of coarse grains.

The 1960 wheat crop in Europe (excluding the U.S.S.R.) is about 4 million tons below that of 1959 and much of it is, moreover, of inferior quality; and the non-European demand for wheat is buttressed by the 1960 aid agreement between the United States and India as well as by other international aid. Among exporters, the United States and Canada have reaped good wheat crops and have very large stocks carried over from previous seasons. Australia is expecting an excellent wheat harvest, but prospects in Argentina have deteriorated owing to unfavorable weather in the northern zones.

The same climatic conditions which are likely to have increased the European import demand for wheat, tended to reduce the import requirements for coarse grains. Home-grown animal feeds were far more plentiful in Western Europe in the second half of 1960 than a year earlier and France has even started to export maize. On the other hand the total demand for animal feed continues to expand in Europe and exporters may hope that this increase will be sufficient to counterbalance this year's additional supply of home-grown feed.

SUGAR : CURRENT SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

The upward trend in world production of sugar, interrupted by adverse weather in 1959/60, will be resumed in the present season. Consumption, however, is growing at a slower rate, and the tendency is for stocks to rise. Furthermore, as the major gains in production are expected in importing areas, the volume of sugar moving in international trade may decline in 1961. The short-term outlook is complicated by uncertainty over the size and final destination of sugar exports from Cuba, following changes made in mid-1960 in the United States sugar import policies. These dominant aspects of the world sugar economy have affected prices adversely ; representative quotations declined by about one sixth in the period August-December 1960 and show no signs of recovery in the immediate future.

Production outlook

As harvesting of sugar cane is still at its early stages, no accurate estimate of the 1960/61 world sugar output can be made yet. Preliminary estimates for the present season are, however, included in Table 5.

The most striking fact revealed by the table is the acceleration of the rate of increase of sugar production in the world, particularly in Europe, the U.S.S.R. and Mainland China. There was a pause in 1959/60, but the record crop anticipated for

Table 5. – Production of Centrifugal Sugar

Region	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61 (preliminary estimate [1])	Annual compound rate of increase: 1951/52 to 1955/56	Annual compound rate of increase: 1956/57 to 1960/61
	Million metric tons, raw value			*.. Percentage ..*	
Western Europe	8.2	7.3	8.9	5.6	6.9–9.1
Eastern Europe	3.7	3.1	4.1	0.2	11.7–15.0
United States	2.5	2.6	2.8	4.7	5.0
Cuba	6.0	5.9	6.0	[2]–4.6	1.4
Rest of Latin America	10.8	11.1	11.6	4.2	7.0
Asia (excl. Mainland China)	6.2	6.9	7.4	8.2	6.9
Africa	2.6	2.6	2.3	9.8	0.8–4.0
Others	2.7	2.6	2.6	7.2	1.4
Total	42.6	42.2	45.7	3.4	5.4–6.2
U.S.S.R.	5.7	6.5	7.0	5.0	11.7
China, Mainland	1.3	1.3	1.4	16.6	13.3
WORLD TOTAL	49.6	49.9	54.0	3.6	6.2–7.1

[1] Based on official information and on reports from trade sources. — [2] 1950/51-1955/56; production in 1951/52 was exceptionally high.

the present season confirms that almost all countries of the world have increased their sugar production capacity.

As shown by Table 5, the record output of about 54 million tons expected in the present season results mainly from larger production in Europe and the U.S.S.R. All European producers except Italy, where the policy was to restrict area, will have larger crops. For Western Europe as a whole the increase is estimated at 23 percent over last season's output and for Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R., at 13 percent ; if the comparison is made with the more normal crops of 1958/59, the increases are 10 and 17 percent, respectively. In the main, the increase was due to very favorable weather, but there was also some expansion in area. In the United States the increase was small, despite the removal of area restrictions.

In most other areas the season is less advanced and estimates are, consequently, more tentative. So far, the weather has generally been good and some expansion in area has been reported. The combined output of these areas will be slightly above the 1959/60 figure. The main unknown is Cuba. Weather there has been favorable, and the sugar crop is of crucial importance to the Cuban economy ; but the final size of the crop will depend very largely on a number of technical factors and policy decisions, the combined effect of which cannot yet be properly assessed. Tentatively, however, a crop not very different from those harvested in recent years may be anticipated. Most other Latin American producers expect larger crops, and the largest absolute increase will be in Brazil. However, in Argentina cane was badly damaged by frost and production will decline. A modest improvement is expected in Asia, mainly because production in India was stimulated by higher prices paid to farmers, and because in Taiwan plantations have recuperated from the typhoon damage of last season. In Turkey output continues to increase, but the contrary seems to be the case in Indonesia, where structural problems continue to disturb the industry. In Africa, the smaller production will be due almost entirely to the loss of more than half of the crop in Mauritius as a result of cyclones.

Consumption prospects

Consumption of centrifugal sugar continues to rise, mainly under the influence of increasing population and larger disposable incomes. However, as shown in Table 6, the rate of increase has tended to decrease in the last few years. In high income areas, sugar consumption is nearing the saturation level, and in the low income countries the early increases appeared larger, in relative terms, owing to the very low initial consumption level. Nonetheless the less developed areas continue to show better prospects for expanding sugar consumption, owing to the greater response of consumption to rising incomes at low levels of income. However, a comparison between Tables 5 and 6 suggests that, if present trends continue, the problem presented by the disparity between production and consumption will become increasingly serious.

Use of sugar as an industrial raw material has been under study and consideration, but so far the prospects in this direction are still too vague to have any economic significance.

Table 6. – Consumption of Centrifugal Sugar

Region	1959	1960 (estimate [1])	1961 (forecast [2])	Annual compound rate of increase: 1952 to 1956	Annual compound rate of increase: 1957 to 1961
	Million metric tons, raw value			*... Percentage ...*	
Western Europe	10.7	10.9	11.2	5.3	2.1
Eastern Europe	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.8	3.2
United States	8.4	8.5	8.6	2.5	2.1
Latin America	6.5	6.8	7.0	5.9	4.6
Asia (excl. Mainland China)	7.2	7.3	7.5	10.3	4.0
Africa	2.6	2.7	2.8	7.0	4.4
Others	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.6	3.7
Total	39.6	40.6	41.6	5.3	3.2
U.S.S.R.	5.9	7.0/7.5	7.5/8.5	6.8	12.0/15.7
China, Mainland	1.3	1.5	2.0/2.5	14.9	21.0/29.3
WORLD TOTAL	46.9	49.1/49.6	51.1/52.6	5.6	4.7/5.5

[1] Based on partial official data or, when none available, extrapolation of trends. — [2] Extrapolation of trends.

Trade and prices

At the beginning of 1960 the U.S.S.R. signed a five-year agreement with Cuba for the annual purchase of 1 million tons of sugar. In July the United

States government reduced by 700,000 short tons the portion of the Cuban import quota for 1960 not yet certified for entry into the country. An amount corresponding to the cancelled part of the quota was later purchased by the U.S.S.R. and that country declared its willingness to buy the entire Cuban exportable output in case other markets for it proved unavailable. Mainland China bought half a million tons of Cuban sugar in July, also under a five-year agreement, and the quantity was later incorporated into a new deal for 1 million tons concluded at the end of November.

Although these agreements improved the immediate statistical position in the world sugar markets, they failed to affect prices which in August began to move downward. This tendency was later reinforced by the increasingly brighter production prospects for the 1960/61 season. The movement was not reflected in the International Sugar Agreement basic price (f.a.s. Cuba, No. 4 contract at New York Sugar Exchange), owing to the virtual cessation of dealings in that contract following the Cuban Sugar Institution's decision to fix the floor export price at U.S. cents 3.25 a pound. The new No. 8 world sugar contract was introduced in January 1961 at the New York Sugar Exchange. But the London Daily Price, which under present conditions seems to be the best price indicator available, declined gradually from 30/7½d. per hundredweight at the beginning of August to 25/9d. at mid-December ; these prices are equivalent to 3.36 cents and 2.66 cents a pound, respectively, after allowing for differences due to freight and other charges.

The absence of market response to the large U.S.S.R. and Chinese purchases, even before the full extent of the European crop increase became apparent, reflected mainly the general uncertainty prevailing in the world sugar markets. Doubts were felt about the ability of China and the U.S.S.R. to absorb all of the scheduled imports, and it was feared that part of the sugar might later reappear in world markets. Furthermore, there was no indication of what the United States sugar policy would be in1 961, particularly after 31 March 1961 when the present Sugar Act expires. While the annoucement issued in mid-December concerning import quotas for the first quarter of 1961 showed that there would be no imports from Cuba in this period, the situation with regard to the rest of the year remains uncertain. The magnitude of the problem is indicated by Tables 7 and 8 which show, on the one hand, the traditional importance of United States sugar imports for Cuba and, on the other, the position which was held by Cuba among United States sugar suppliers.

The large increase in sugar production in some major importing areas in 1960/61 will tend to reduce the volume of international trade in 1961. On the other hand, the new trade flows resulting from the recent purchases of Cuban sugar by China and the U.S.S.R. will have the opposite effect, and the reduction in world trade may well be considerably smaller than the decline in the import requirements of the traditional importers would lead one to expect.

Table 7. – Sugar : Exports from Cuba, 1957 to 1959, by Major Destinations

Destination	1957	1958	1959
	... Thousand metric tons, raw value ...		
United States	2 750	3 240	2 930
Soviet bloc	370	250	270
Other	2 290	2 080	1 680
TOTAL	5 410	5 570	4 980

Table 8. – Sugar : United States Imports, 1957 to 1959, by Major Sources

Source	1957	1958	1959
	... Thousand metric tons, raw value ...		
Cuba	2 880	3 220	3 010
Other	900	1 100	1 140
Total (foreign)	3 780	4 320	4 150
Insular areas [1]	1 780	1 320	1 770
TOTAL	5 560	5 640	5 920

[1] Puerto Rico, Hawaii and Virgin Islands.

The International Sugar Agreement

At its November 1960 meeting in Mexico City, the International Sugar Council made its annual estimate of the free market requirements for 1961. In view of the large output in many importing countries, import requirements were estimated at 6.38 million tons, 850,000 tons less than in 1960. Available supplies were in turn estimated at nearly 7.4 million tons and, to bring supply and demand into statistical balance, the Council fixed the sugar export quotas for 1961 provisionally at 85 percent of basic tonnage for larger exporters and at 90 percent for smaller ones. A summary of the reduced quotas is shown in Table 9. Adding to this total the Council's estimate of 600,000 tons of nonmembers' exports, total availability of sugar in the free market in 1961 would be 6,478,000 tons, leaving the excess over the estimated requirements at only about 100,000 tons. Thus, for all practical purposes the market should be considered in balance.

In view of the fluidity of the world sugar situation and the continued absence of information on a num-

Table 9. – Provisional Export Quotas for 1961 under the International Sugar Agreement

	Thousand metric tons, raw value
Cuba	2 053
Members from Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.	627
Other members	2 763
Special quotas	435
TOTAL	5 878

ber of vital issues which are likely to affect the world sugar trade in 1961, the Council decided to establish a special committee to keep the situation under constant review and to convene another session as soon as the major factors likely to affect sugar markets in 1961 became sufficiently known. The Council also decided to ask the Secretary General of the United Nations to convene a conference for September 1961 to revise the International Sugar Agreement of 1958.

QUARTERLY NOTES ON COMMODITY MARKETS

The gradual fall in international market prices of agricultural products, which has been in evidence since early 1960, continued in the last quarter of the year, and in December the general price level was slightly below the lowest point reached during the last recession, i.e., in the first quarter of 1959 (Table 10). The prices of both food and raw materials were affected, but while the general level of raw material prices was still well above the recession low, the prices of foodstuffs — which had hardly reacted to the economic recovery in 1959 — were by the last quarter of 1960 considerably below the early 1959 level.

The generally uncertain economic outlook has found its main expression, as far as commodity markets are concerned, in a gradual reduction in traders' and manufacturers' stocks and this in turn has tended to depress commodity prices. This cyclical influence has been reinforced by the longer-term pressure on agricultural commodity prices exerted by the tendency of the available supplies to outrun the demand, owing mainly to the rapid increase in the productive capacity of the world's agriculture.

Table 10. — Price Indices of Agricultural Commodities in International Trade, 1956-60

Period	All agricultural commodities		Food		Nonfood	
	UN[1]	NIESR[2]	UN[1]	NIESR[2]	UN[1]	NIESR[2]
	1957 = 100					
1956	100	101	99	101	100	102
1957	100	100	100	100	100	100
1958	93	90	96	95	89	83
1959	92	91	91	91	93	91
1959 I quarter	90	86	91	91	88	80
II quarter	92	91	90	92	94	91
III quarter	93	92	91	90	94	95
IV quarter	94	93	92	90	95	97
1960 I quarter	93	94	89	91	97	98
II quarter	92	93	88	88	97	101
III quarter	92	90	91	88	92	93
October	...	87	...	86	...	88
November	...	87	...	86	...	89
December	...	84	...	82	...	88

[1] United Nations price index of primary commodities in international trade. Original base 1953 = 100. — [2] The National Institute of Economic and Social Research (United Kingdom) price index of agricultural exports *from primary producing countries*, published in the Institute's *Economic Review*.

Although there were certain exceptions, on the whole the market situation in the last quarter of the year was determined more by these two general factors than by specific short-term influences. Of the commodities whose prices are shown in Table 11, only three — cotton, jute and soybean oil — were significantly more expensive than in the quarter before. Some prices remained stable, but the majority of the remainder declined.

Among the latter group of commodities, record or near-record crops were harvested or expected for coarse grains, sugar and cocoa, and the output of copra and groundnuts has recovered from the preceding season's relatively low level. In the case of sugar and coarse grains, import demand is at the same time expected to be smaller, and the stocks of these products, as well as those of cocoa, are likely to increase. The fall in the prices of tea, rice and beef was, however, largely seasonal ; lower quality teas are marketed in the second half of the year, and the new season's rice appears in the trade from October onward.

The prices of wheat and coffee, of which massive surpluses are already held by producing countries, continued stable thanks to the control over their marketing and, in the case of wheat, good demand, particularly by Western European importers. The seasonal tendency for butter prices in the London market to rise in the winter has this time been moderated by the presence of large butter stocks in many European countries.

The picture presented by raw materials is more varied. With cotton stocks again down to manageable proportions, no major agricultural raw material remains in a surplus situation. On the contrary, some of them are in relatively short supply. Thus, the fear of shortage of raw jute this year, exaggerated by speculation, forced the price of that fiber to rise again steeply in October/November ; and sisal prices remained high, owing to the stagnation of output in some major producing areas. Cot-

Table 11. – Selected International Market Prices of Agricultural Commodities, 1958-60

Commodity	Annual averages		1959				1960					
			Quarters				Quarters			Months		
	1958	1959	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	U.S. cents per kilogram											
Wheat, Canadian No. 1, Fort William - Port Arthur	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	*6.2	...
Wheat, Argentine, c.i.f. Europe	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.7	7.0	—	6.9	6.9
Barley, Canadian, c.i.f. Europe	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.6	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.4
Maize, Argentine, c.i.f. Europe	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9
Rice, Thailand, white, 5-7% f.o.b. Bangkok	14.8	13.3	13.4	13.8	13.5	12.5	12.0	11.8	13.4	12.9	12.5	*12.9
Sugar, Cuba No. 4 contract, f.a.s.	7.7	6.5	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
Coffee, Brazilian, Santos No. 4, ex dock, New York	106.7	81.5	86.7	81.2	79.0	79.1	81.1	81.7	80.0	79.9	80.1	*79.9
Cocoa, Ghana, New York	97.7	80.6	82.9	82.4	82.2	75.0	63.2	62.6	63.1	65.3	62.0	*55.6
Tea, Calcutta, for export, leaf, auction price	100.2	99.3	85.8	91.5	111.9	105.5	97.0	104.7	129.5	114.7	110.3	106.4
Beef, Argentine, hindquarters, chilled, London	65.6	72.3	75.8	74.9	75.7	62.6	72.8	76.7	78.0	70.9	63.5	66.6
Eggs, Danish, export co-operative price to producers	49.0	42.9	39.6	35.1	46.6	50.3	36.3	41.1	54.6	55.7	*60.2	...
Butter, New Zealand, finest, salted, London	65.2	95.0	79.9	85.0	103.1	112.0	99.2	80.4	82.2	79.9	79.5	77.2
Cheese, New Zealand, finest	51.8	80.7	80.2	80.2	80.2	82.3	70.7	63.7	63.7	63.7	63.7	63.7
Soybean oil, crude, 1-5% bulk, c.i.f. Europe	27.0	23.1	24.1	24.2	22.5	21.5	20.2	21.1	23.4	23.8	25.8	25.9
Coconut oil, Straits, 3-5% bulk, c.i.f. Europe	30.2	36.7	36.1	38.8	34.7	36.8	36.2	30.7	27.1	25.5	25.9	24.9
Linseed oil, Argentine, bulk, c.i.f. Europe	26.6	24.6	22.1	23.8	25.5	27.2	25.2	26.6	26.3	26.1	24.6	24.0
Tallow, fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	19.1	16.3	17.4	16.9	15.6	15.1	14.0	14.3	14.1	13.5	14.2	14.4
Groundnuts, Nigerian, shelled c.i.f. Europe	16.4	18.2	17.3	19.4	17.7	18.5	21.0	20.7	19.8	18.2	17.4	17.1
Cotton, Texas M 15/16", c.i.f. Liverpool	62.7	54.6	59.3	52.5	52.2	54.4	56.1	56.3	56.4	57.2	58.1	58.8
Cotton, Egyptian, Karnak F G., c.i.f. Liverpool	93.6	79.4	72.5	77.5	81.5	86.2	109.6	107.8	106.5	107.2	108.2	106.5
Wool, 64's, Dominion, clean, delivered U. K.	228.7	233.2	196.3	239.2	251.2	246.0	240.1	243.5	216.0	208.3	216.1	*215.2
Jute, Pakistan, mill lightnings, c. and f. Dundee	26.5	25.6	25.2	25.8	25.2	26.3	28.3	35.3	33.1	47.4	53.3	*50.6
Sisal, BEA No. 1, c.i.f. London	20.0	24.8	22.2	27.0	24.4	25.6	28.2	28.3	28.0	28.4	28.2	*27.3
Rubber, No. 1, f.o.b. Singapore	57.7	73.0	62.8	70.8	74.7	83.8	83.6	89.5	74.6	68.9	*62.5	62.1

NOTE: Prices are representative export or import prices converted to U.S. dollars at official rates of exchange. Monthly prices in original currencies are quoted in Table 15. "Price Series of International Significance," p.37-41, and are shown on price charts on p.36.
* Preliminary.

ton prices, too, rose again, mainly reflecting the reduction in the United States export subsidy. On the other hand, the prices of wool and especially of rubber fell during the last quarter of the year, and it is these two commodities which are mainly responsible for the fall in the general price level of agricultural raw materials. A number of factors contributed to the decline in the prices of the two products ; in the main, however, it reflected less active demand. Toward the end of the year, the fall in rubber prices was becoming more moderate, and wool prices were rising again.

Coarse grains

Western Europe's import requirements for coarse grains will be smaller this season than in 1959/60. The rainy summer produced large crops of both grains and other feed, but caused the quality of grain in many countries to deteriorate, so that a larger than usual proportion of wheat and rye will be used for feed. At the same time, the United States has harvested a near record crop of coarse grains, and Canada and Australia, too, had excellent harvests. France, Yugoslavia and the U.S.S.R. are also offering large quantities for sale, and competition in international markets is thus active.

Therefore, prices of coarse grains in international trade have fallen. The decline started in mid-October and was directly induced by the raising of the United States export subsidy for barley, which in Europe had to compete with cheaper barley from the U.S.S.R., Romania and France. The Canadian Wheat Board also reduced its price, and in mid-November 1960 Canadian barley was quoted at £19.5.0 a long ton, c.i.f. Europe, about 10 percent less than in August.

Prices of other coarse grains (except Argentine maize) have followed the same tendency. United States maize (No. 2 yellow, c.i.f. Europe) was in November 1960 nearly 10 percent cheaper than in the preceding quarter or a year earlier. Oats, which in late 1959 and early 1960 had been in exceptionally good demand, fell steeply, and were quoted in December at prices one third below those of a year earlier.

As the European grain harvest in 1960 was very late, the exact size of the import deficit could not be judged until late November. In early December there were signs of more active shipments to Europe, and certain North American coarse grain quotations showed some improvement over the mid-November levels.

Cocoa

The price of cocoa beans, which had remained relatively stable since March 1960, started to fall again in November. In mid-December Ghana cocoa (spot, New York) was quoted at around 25 cents a pound, compared with the January - October average of 28.5 cents.

The decline was mainly due to the gradual improvement of the prospects for the 1960/61 world crop, which is now expected to be considerably larger than the previous year's record crop of 1.0 million tons, in spite of a drastic reduction of the Brazilian crop. The major increases took place in Ghana, Nigeria, the Camerouns and the Ivory Coast, where purchases from farmers are running well above last year's.

Trade has been very active and exports during the first nine months of the year showed an increase of about 15 percent over the same period of 1959. Grindings in the first three quarters of 1960 were larger than during the same period last year in most countries, with the major exception of the United Kingdom. The increase for the United States, Western Germany, the Netherlands and France, which together represent half of the world consumption, was 7 percent.

Fats and oils

The FAO index of international market prices of fats and oils (1952-54 = 100, excluding butter), which declined by about 10 percent during the first three quarters of the year, remained steady in October - December at around 87-89 points. Most of the earlier decline in the index had been accounted for by a drop in the price of coconut oil from the very high 1959 level, reflecting the recovery of production in the Far East ; and the stability of the index in the last quarter of 1960 reflected largely the leveling off of this fall. There were minor gains in copra and coconut oil prices during October - November, caused by fears of typhoon damage to the Philippine crop. In December, however, the price tended to fall again, as it became apparent that both exporters and importers were holding heavy supplies. Also, considerable sales of coconut oil were made from the United States government stockpiles at a price somewhat below that quoted six weeks earlier. By mid-December, coconut oil was quoted at US $249 a metric ton, c.i.f. European ports, $4.50 less than the October average.

The subindex for liquid edible oils, which had been rising until August owing to short supplies of groundnut oil, began to ease in September, when it was confirmed that the new groundnut crops in West Africa and India were plentiful. While prices of groundnut oil declined steadily during the last quarter of the year, prices of cottonseed and soybean oils rose, reflecting prospects of somewhat smaller world supplies of these oils in the 1960/61 crop year, and heavy programings under United States Public Law 480, through which Spain, the major recipient, acquired over 180,000 tons of soybean oil.

Despite plentiful supplies in Argentina, prices of linseed oil had been firm during most of the year, as the movement of supplies from Argentina was slow, and stocks in Rotterdam were reduced. Prices began to decline, however, in November, as receipts from Argentina (both of seed and oil) increased and sales were made from the new Canadian crop of linseed.

Jute

The incipient rise in jute prices, which was apparent toward the end of the previous quarter, turned in October into a very steep increase and late that month and in early November prices reached levels not witnessed since the Korean war : mill lightnings (c.i.f. United Kingdom) rose to a peak of about £200 a long ton and mill firsts to £210, more than 80 percent above the already high prices in the third quarter and well over twice the average level in 1959.

The basic reason behind the price rise has been the fear of shortage of fiber in the 1960/61 season, resulting in considerable speculative stockbuilding. The final official estimates are not yet available. The early estimate of the Pakistan government envisaged the output at 5.6 million bales, but the trade estimates are very much lower. Thanks to high prices earlier in the season, growers and traders are in a strong financial position to hold stocks, and arrivals from upcountry, which earlier in the season had been restricted by the lateness of the crop, remained below normal in October and, to a lesser degree, in November. The expectation of short supplies in the season as a whole has been reinforced by the decision of the jute mills in India and Pakistan to reduce temporarily their operable capacity.

The actual volume of jute shipped abroad at the high prices prevailing in recent months has been small. Spinners in the United Kingdom appear to have had good stocks of fiber and demand for jute goods has been limited by the high prices. There was a temporary reduction in fiber prices in early December, but toward the end of the month the quotations rose again to near the November peak. The U.S.S.R. and China are, moreover, expected to start purchasing soon, and it is thought unlikely that prices of raw jute will revert to anything like a " normal " level in the next few months.

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 1. - Area and production: New and revised data received during December 1960

Tableau 1. - Superficie et production: Données nouvelles et revisées reçues en décembre 1960

Commodity and country — Produits et pays	Year — Année	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	*1 000 m. t.*
WHEAT			
France	1960	4 361	10 882
Germany, Western[1]	1959	1 331	4 495
Pakistan[2]	1960	4 936	3 938
Turkey[3]	1960	7 825	8 590
Australia[2]	1959	4 856	5 391
RYE			
France	1958	—	440
Argentina[2]	1960	[4]2 717	—
Turkey	1960	670	700
BARLEY			
Denmark	1960	753	—
France	1960	2 092	5 698
Canada	1960	—	4 508
Argentina[3]	1960	[4]1 225	—
Turkey	1960	2 850	3 700
OATS			
France	1960	1 434	2 767
Canada	1960	—	7 034
MAIZE			
Mexico	1958	6 372	5 277
	1959	6 324	5 563
Turkey	1960	675	1 000
Union of South Africa[2]	1958	[5]3 254	—
	1959	[5]3 550	—
United Arab Republic Egyptian Region	1959	781	1 500
RICE			
China Taiwan	1960	825	2 488
Japan	1960	3 308	16 080
Pakistan[2]	1960	[6]9 304	—
Philippines	1957	3 154	—
	1958	3 329	—
	1959	3 334	—
	1960	3 327	—
CANE SUGAR[7]			
Dominican Republic[8]	1959	—	781
Peru[8, 9]	1958	—	706
Australia[10, 11]	1960	—	1 381
SWEET POTATOES			
China Taiwan	1960	225	2 808
CASSAVA			
Dominican Republic	1959	—	159
Paraguay[2]	1959	68	979
Peru	1958	—	298
Ceylon	1959	40	146
China Taiwan	1959	12	147
	1960	13	160
Philippines[2]	1960	79	422
ONIONS			
France	1959	12	176
TOMATOES			
France	1959	12	264

Commodity and country — Produits et pays	Year — Année	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	*1 000 m. t.*
DRY BEANS			
France	1960	111	112
DRY PEAS			
France	1960	18	40
BROAD BEANS			
France	1960	42	62
GRAPES (Total)			
Tunisia	1958	—	230
	1959	—	245
WINE			
Austria	1960	—	89
France	1960	—	6 185
Germany, Western	1960	—	635
Tunisia	1958	—	230
	1959	—	245
FIGS (Total)			
Italy	1960	—	302
PINEAPPLES			
Mexico	1959	—	186
OLIVES			
Greece	1960	—	471
Portugal[2]	1960	—	[12]555
GROUNDNUTS			
Mexico	1959	69	94
United States[13]	1959	588	—
China Taiwan	1959	99	97
India[2]	1960	[14]4 802	—
Former French West Africa[2]	1960	—	[4]1 315
SESAME SEED			
Mexico	1958	—	117
	1959	205	121
Burma[2]	1959	[4, 14]626	67
India[2]	1960	[14]1 405	—
COPRA			
Mexico	1958	—	170
	1959	—	180
COFFEE			
Dominican Republic	1959	—	35
Mexico	1958	284	122
	1959	287	97
COCOA BEANS[17]			
Dominican Republic	1959	—	32
Brazil[18]	1959	460	174
TOBACCO			
Dominican Republic	1958	—	21
	1959	—	18
Argentina[3]	1959	40	42
Brazil	1959	194	143
COTTON (Lint)			
Pakistan[2]	1960	—	[19]1 294
HENEQUEN			
Mexico	1959	168	147

NOTE : 1960 data represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revision. Area figures generally refer to harvested area unless otherwise specified. A dash (—) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

[1]Includes spelt. – [2]Crop year ending in the year stated. – [3]Crop year beginning in the year stated. – [4]Sown area. – [5]On farms and estates. – [6]First estimate; corresponding estimate for 1959 was 9,238 thousand hectares. – [7]Production data refer to centrifugal sugar, raw value, for the production year beginning in September of year stated. – [8]Tel quel. – [9]Calendar year beginning the following January. – [10]Year beginning June. – [11]94° net titre. – [12]Crushed for oil. – [13]Picked and threshed. – [14]First estimate ; corresponding estimate for 1959 was 4,337 thousand hectares. – [15]Final. – [16]First estimate; corresponding estimate for 1959 was 1,496 thousand hectares. – [17]Production data refer to the crop year October-September beginning in year stated. – [18]Year beginning May. – [19]First estimate ; corresponding estimate for 1959 was 1,337 thousand hectares.

NOTE : Les données relatives à 1960 représentent des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à révision. Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres des superficies s'entendent des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre revisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

[1]Y compris l'épeautre. – [2]Campagne agricole finissant l'année indiquée. – [3]Campagne agricole commençant l'année indiquée. – [4]Superficie ensemencée. – [5]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines. – [6]Première estimation ; l'estimation correspondante pour 1959 était de 9 238 mille hectares. – [7]Les données de production se rapportent au sucre centrifugé en équivalent de sucre brut et portent sur la campagne de production commençant en septembre de l'année indiquée. – [8]Tel quel. – [9]Année civile commençant en janvier suivant. – [10]Année commençant en juin. – [11]94° net titre. – [12]Olives broyées pour l'extraction d'huile. – [13]Arachides récoltées et battues. – [14]Première estimation ; l'estimation correspondante pour 1959 était de 4 337 mille hectares. – [15]Final. – [16]Première estimation ; l'estimation correspondante pour 1959 était de 1 496 mille hectares. – [17]Les données de production se rapportent à la campagne agricole octobre-septembre commençant l'année indiquée. – [18]Année commençant en mai. – [19]Première estimation ; l'estimation correspondante pour 1959 était de 1 337 mille hectares.

Table 2. - Potatoes: Area and production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959, and 1960 [1]

Tableau 2. - Pommes de terre: Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959 et 1960 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1958	1959	1960	1948-52	1958	1959	1960
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	175	178	171	180	2 270	3 542	2 946	3 564
Belgium	90	81	85	71	2 127	1 956	1 466	...
Czechoslovakia	622	607	585	...	7 255	6 589	6 334	...
Denmark	113	83	87	92	2 170	1 558	1 731	...
Finland	95	86	85	86	1 442	1 381	1 079	1 843
France	1 124	974	975	888	13 734	13 646	13 264	15 082
Germany								
Eastern	818	769	771	...	13 164	11 498	12 436	...
Western	1 136	1 061	[3] 1 053	[3] 1 041	24 067	22 664	[2] 22 708	[2] 24 545
Greece	35	39	42	37	385	469	484	422
Hungary	254	240	230	...	1 715	2 600	2 366	...
Ireland	138	106	105	95	2 902	1 819	2 634	...
Italy	392	384	386	374	2 732	3 668	3 954	3 880
Netherlands	186	131	136	138	4 679	3 606	3 141	...
Norway	60	53	55	...	1 174	1 202	1 071	...
Poland	2 575	2 758	2 788	...	29 642	34 800	35 700	...
Portugal	89	85	88	83	1 080	1 087	860	944
Romania	[2] 235	288	296	...	[3] 1 703	2 801	2 931	...
Spain	358	373	400	...	3 348	4 292	4 588	...
Sweden	132	114	119	120	1 814	1 393	1 411	1 776
Switzerland	55	56	55	53	1 021	1 590	1 560	...
United Kingdom	496	332	330	334	9 644	5 645	6 929	...
Yugoslavia	228	277	291	288	1 486	2 620	2 760	2 940
Total	*9 460*	*9 140*	*9 180*	...	*130 240*	*131 190*	*132 800*	..
U.S.S.R.	[4] 8 397	9 525	9 540	...	[3] 88 612	86 527	86 561	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	174	130	123	127	2 113	1 868	1 662	2 025
Mexico	30	45	46	...	134	224	229	...
United States	662	594	562	580	10 676	12 053	11 035	11 511
Total	*890*	*790*	*750*	*770*	*13 040*	*14 310*	*13 080*	*13 910*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	191	189	215	...	1 232	1 398	1 860	...
Brazil	147	192	[5] 173	...	699	1 017	934	...
Chile	51	80	79	...	467	555	695	...
Colombia	105	...	...	...	506	[6] 566	[6] 685	...
Peru	217	218	221	...	1 239	1 222	1 217	...
Total	*860*	*930*	*940*	...	*4 560*	*5 360*	*6 040*	...
ASIA								
India	237	333	353	...	1 647	2 356	...	...
Japan	209	205	200	[7] 197	2 451	3 395	3 252	[7] 3 499
Korea, South	42	49	47	...	227	317	289	...
Turkey	79	137	148	150	605	1 472	1 500	1 400
Total, incl. estimate for China Mainland	*3 470*	*4 200*	*4 230*	...	*18 260*	*32 890*	*32 490*	...
Total, excl. China Mainland	*720*	*900*	*930*	...	*5 860*	*8 890*	*8 490*	...
AFRICA								
Algeria	23	25	27	...	212	233	272	...
Madagascar	22	...	...	...	79	[6] 82	...	...
Ruanda-Urundi	13	20	17	...	112	102	104	...
Union of South Africa [8]	57	...	50	46	229	262	384	340
United Arab Republic Egyptian Region	13	...	22	...	187	...	374	...
Total	*170*	...	*180*	...	*1 010*	*1 210*	*1 530*	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	51	43	44	...	464	583	538	...
New Zealand	8	12	10	...	118	187	...	...
Total	*60*	*50*	*60*	...	*580*	*770*	*690*	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**14 900**	**15 300**	**15 400**	...	**167 700**	**185 800**	**186 600**	...

[1] 1960, preliminary. – [2] Including Saar. – [3] Average of 4 years. – [4] Average of 3 years. – [5] 1950. – [6] Area sown. – [7] Spring only. – [8] On farms and estates.

[1] 1960, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Y compris la Sarre. – [3] Moyenne de 4 années. – [4] Moyenne de 3 années. – [5] 1950. – [6] Superficie ensemencée. – [7] Printemps seulement. – [8] Dans les fermes et grands domaines.

Table 3. - Sweet potatoes and yams: Area and production, 1948-52, 1957, 1958, and 1959

Tableau 3. - Patates et ignames: Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1957, 1958 et 1959

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1957	1958	1959	1948-52	1957	1958	1959
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Spain	11	10	10	10	163	113	117	123
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Cuba	[1]100	...	...	...	293	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	[1]41	...	...	...	84	79	89	73
Guadeloupe	2	2	2	2	32	28	26	26
Haiti	[1]*20	...	...	...	[1]*100	...	...	...
Mexico	12	14	16	17	67	82	97	99
Puerto Rico	[1]8	9	7	8	[1]37	29	29	30
United States	166	114	108	111	978	792	788	848
West Indies Federation								
Barbados	5	1	1	...	38	17	16	...
Jamaica	16	30	30	28	64	163	163	152
St. Vincent	2	5	4	4	5	4	3	3
Trinidad and Tobago	...	...	...	...	[1]19	18	22	...
Total	*400*	*380*	*380*	...	*1 790*	*1 790*	*1 810*	*1 850*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	32	32	29	35	317	316	241	356
Brazil	108	120	112	128	869	1 086	1 053	1 100
Ecuador	[1]12	7	9	8	[1]91	52	59	41
Paraguay	8	8	8	8	74	75	72	72
Peru	29	12	13	...	225	86	108	152
Uruguay	11	...	...	...	49	...	...	...
Venezuela	[4]15	15	15	...	[4]50	77	86	..
Total	*220*	*210*	*200*	*220*	*1 720*	*1 780*	*1 710*	*1 890*
ASIA								
Cambodia	[2]1	...	...	...	[2]25	...	...	...
Ceylon	[4]15	12	11	11	[4]36	27	32	27
China								
Taiwan	232	229	229	226	2 100	2 693	2 958	2 894
Federation of Malaya	[1]19	...	...	...	[1]198	...	...	...
Hong Kong	4	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
India	[4]150	148	175	223	[4]905	1 112	1 063	1 555
Indonesia	...	404	449	382	...	2 653	3 103	2 719
Java and Madura	181	...	...	...	1 039	...	...	...
Other islands	[2]84	...	...	...	[2]711	...	...	...
Japan	402	364	359	366	6 074	6 227	6 370	6 981
Korea, South	42	46	48	52	271	351	397	401
North Borneo	2	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
Philippines	113	190	191	190	465	812	849	835
Ryukyu Islands	[4]32	13	14	...	[4]284	249	229	...
Singapore	1	1	1	1	9	6	2	2
Total, incl. estimate for China Mainland	*6 300*	*9 200*	*9 300*	*9 300*	*49 500*	*80 700*	*81 500*	*82 300*
Total, excl. China Mainland	*1 320*	*1 530*	*1 590*	*1 600*	*12 370*	*15 030*	*15 890*	*16 680*
AFRICA								
Cameroun	32	*40	48	...	110	*170	181	...
Congo (ex-Belgian)	57	55	49	56	353	324	306	316
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	26	25	25	26
Former French Equatorial Africa	[1]38	...	...	...	[1]298	...	...	...
Former French West Africa	271	...	...	...	1 452	...	...	...
Ghana	[5]64	60	60	...	[5]482	481	...	...
Madagascar	90	...	...	...	287	...	...	...
Nigeria[6]	[7]1 308	...	...	...	[7]9 998	...	...	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of Nyasaland	[5]43	...	...	...	[5]72	...	...	...
Ruanda-Urundi	177	168	169	145	1 193	1 314	1 162	1 119
Sierra Leone	4	4	3	...	9	10	9	9
Tanganyika	[2]78	...	...	...	[2]238	...	...	...
Togo	50	67	67	77	260	407	269	618
Uganda	[2]207	214	228	288	[2]*2 133	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	[1]*12	...	...	...	[1]*40	...	31	27
United Arab Republic Egyptian Region	[2]2	4	4	...	[2]22	67	64	82
Zanzibar	4	2	2	2	12	9	9	9
Total	*2 440*	*2 580*	*2 600*	...	*16 920*	*18 750*	*18 430*	*18 750*
OCEANIA								
British Solomon Islands	[2]5	...	...	...	[2]48	...	...	...
Fiji	[4]1	1	...	...	[4]15	10	...	...
New Caledonia	1	1	...	...	6	...	...	...
Total	*10*	*10*	...	...	*110*	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**9 400**	**12 400**	**12 500**	**12 600**	**70 300**	**103 300**	**103 800**	**105 200**

[1] Average of 2 years. – [2] Average of 3 years. – [3] Average of 4 years. – [4] 1949-53. – [5] 1947-51. – [6] Including Cameroons under British administration. – [7] 1950. – [8] 1949.

[1] Moyenne de 2 années. – [2] Moyenne de 3 années. – [3] Moyenne de 4 années. – [4] 1949-53. – [5] 1947-51. – [6] Y compris le Cameroun sous administration britannique. – [7] 1950. – [8] 1949.

Table 4. - Apples and Pears: Production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959, and 1960 [1]

Tableau 4. - Pommes et poires: Production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959 et 1960 [1]

Country — Pays	Apples - Pommes				Pears - Poires			
	1948-52	1958	1959	1960	1948-52	1958	1959	1960
	Thousand metric tons				*Milliers de tonnes métriques*			
EUROPE								
Austria	a 227	703	170	547	c 37	118	28	93
	b 112	170	31	155	d 173	330	62	340
Belgium	278	175	150	*175	166	125	66	*61
Bulgaria	176	263	269	...	54	43	71	...
Czechoslovakia	206	419	113	...	80	98	32	...
Denmark	212	*255	*193	*225	26	...	...	...
France	a 380	634	430	660	c 139	223	176	267
	[2]b 3 549	5 043	1 376	5 287	[3]d 177	250	69	264
Germany								
Eastern	[4]200	562	122	...	[4]107	170	60	...
Western	1 148	2 315	843	2 442	360	664	233	625
Saar	[5]21	22	8	43	[5]8	10	3	9
Berlin, West	[4]17	32	12	32	[4]8	14	6	12
Greece	31	93	116	99	30	36	37	30
Hungary	[6]*59	281	268	...	[6]*16	55	47	...
Italy	741	1 625	1 797	1 837	328	514	578	619
Netherlands [7]	285	266	394	...	132	134	132	*105
Norway	40	69	65	*75	6	11	8	*10
Poland	[6]*150	557	180	...	[6]*45	119	37	...
Portugal	36	*60	*40	*30	26	...	...	...
Romania	[4]67	180	201	...	[4]15	53	40	...
Spain	a 139	227	223	*175	70	108	92	...
	b 54	17	56	...				
Sweden	162	259	*148	*266	30	61	46	...
Switzerland	a 240	340	380	610	c 20	55	210	...
	b 232	420			d 232	305		
United Kingdom	a 495	618	542	...	c 35	81	66	69
	b 102	79	57	...	d 4	6	3	5
Yugoslavia	170	306	236	159	69	87	86	72
Total	*9 580*	*16 050*	*8 470*	*15 450*	*2 390*	*3 720*	*2 240*	*3 490*
Excluding b and d	*5 530*	*10 320*	*6 800*	*9 580*	*1 810*	*2 830*	*1 920*	*2 610*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada [7]	300	347	312	287	24	34	29	34
Mexico	49	67	67	*54	15	20	20	*15
United States	[7]2 411	[7]2 757	[7]2 652	[7]2 338	644	642	669	585
Total	*2 760*	*3 170*	*3 030*	*2 680*	*680*	*700*	*720*	*630*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	229	464	431	426	105	92	113	102
Brazil	[6]6	9	...	...	[6]27	39	...	...
Chile	[6]*47	...	...	...	[6]*8	*12	...	...
Uruguay	[6]*25	...	...	...	[5]3	...	...	...
Total	*310*	*540*	*510*	*510*	*140*	*150*	*170*	*160*
ASIA								
China, Mainland	[4]118	298	...	...	[4]394	796	...	...
Japan	382	807	837	...	79	193	215	...
Korea, South	47	83	104	...	*32	30	26	...
Lebanon	*14	43	65	*50	*6	5	6	*5
Turkey	102	193	268	*284	75	107	132	*152
United Arab Republic Syrian Region	6	8	8	8	2	2	2	...
Total	*680*	*1 440*	*1 540*	...	*590*	*1 130*	...	...
Total (excl. China, Mainland)	*560*	*1 140*	*1 270*	...	*190*	*340*	*380*	...
AFRICA								
Tunisia	3	5	6	...	1	2	2	...
Union of South Africa	*45	...	...	...	[8]19	[8]18	[8]29	...
United Arab Republic Egyptian Region	[4]2	2	3	...	[4]1	5	11	...
Total	*50*	...	...	...	*30*	*40*	*50*	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	180	249	261	248	68	97	108	98
New Zealand	50	72	*54	...	8	14	*10	...
Total	*230*	*320*	*320*	*310*	*75*	*110*	*120*	*110*
WORLD TOTAL	**13 610**	**21 600**	**13 960**	**20 560**	**3 910**	**5 840**	**4 180**	**5 320**
Excluding b and d	**9 600**	**15 900**	**12 300**	**14 700**	**3 320**	**4 950**	**3 860**	**4 440**

a) Dessert and cooking apples. – b) Apples for cider. – c) Dessert and cooking pears. – d) Pears for perry.

[1] 1960, preliminary. – [2] Including a small amount of pears for perry. – [3] On the basis that the combined total for cider apples and pears includes 5% pears. – [4] 1952. – [5] Average of 3 years. – [6] Average of 4 years. – [7] Commercial production. – [8] Average of 2 years. – [9] Handled by the Deciduous Fruit Board.

a) Pommes à couteau et à cuire. – b) Pommes à cidre. – c) Poires à couteau et à cuire. – d) Poires pour le poiré.

[1] 1960, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Y compris de petites quantités de poires pour le poiré. – [3] Chiffres calculés sur la base d'une proportion de 5% de poires dans le total groupant pommes à cidre et poires. – [4] 1952. – [5] Moyenne de 3 années. – [6] Moyenne de 4 années. – [7] Production commerciale. – [8] Moyenne de 2 années. – [9] Quantité commercialisée par le « Deciduous Fruit Board ».

Table 5. - Meat: Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 5. - Viande: Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Country — Pays	Kind of meat — Genre de viande	1948-52	1958	1959	1959					1960				
					IV-VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	IV-VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
Algeria (Com)	*Total*	[1]3.5	5.9	5.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	5.9	4.9	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina (Com.)	Beef and veal	79.1	102.7	77.9	85.5	97.0	72.5	78 8	89.1	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	9.4	11.1	9.2	9.2	10.6	10 2	10.5	12.0	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	7.7	4.9	4.7	5.0	2.3	1.9	2.9	4.0	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	96.2	118.7	91.8	99.7	109.9	84.6	92.2	105.1	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Beef and veal	51.2	72.9	71.2	83.5	94.5	73.2	69.0	63.7	69.9	66.6	55.8	52.6	45.1
	Pork	7.5	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.1	7.7	8.4	9.4	8.6	8.3	8 5	9 3	9.3
	Mutton and lamb	26.6	39.0	44.2	37.4	40.3	36.1	46.3	57.9	41.2	37.7	39.0	48.4	55.6
	Total	*85.3*	*120.8*	*123.9*	*129.2*	*142.9*	*117.0*	*123.7*	*131.0*	*119.7*	*112.6*	*103.3*	*110.3*	*110.0*
Austria (Ins.)	*Total*	*17.3*	*23.1*	*24.0*	*23.9*	*25.2*	[2]24.5	*25.2*	[2]25.0	24.6	24.9	...	...	...
Belgium (Com.)	Beef	9.4	14.7	15.0	14.8	...	[2]15.3	...	[2]15.6	...	...	...	...	...
	Veal	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	...	[2]1.9	...	[2]1.6	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	12.0	15.5	15.8	16.4	...	[2]15.9	...	[2]15.3	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*23.1*	*32.0*	*32.7*	*33.2*	...	[2]33.2	...	[2]32.8	...	...	...	...	...
Canada (Ins.)	Beef and veal	26.4	38.4	36.4	36.7	34.5	35.7	46.2	36.7	39.9	38.3	38.9	49.9	40.5
	Pork	24.1	29.3	38.9	39.3	32.0	32.3	46.9	34.2	30.5	24.1	22.8	29.3	25.9
	Total	*51.4*	*69.1*	*76.3*	*76.4*	*67.1*	*69.0*	*95.1*	*72.9*	*70 7*	*63.0*	*62.7*	*81.2*	*68.4*
Czechoslovakia (Com.)	*Total*	...	*35.0*	*34.0*	*29.0*	*30.0*	*27.0*	*34.0*	*41.0*	*32.0*	*29.0*	...	...	...
Denmark [3]	Beef and veal	13.3	23.6	23.5	23.4	24.0	21.3	24.6	24.9	25.6	23.6	27.5	21.7	...
	Pork	26.4	46.0	51.2	49.6	50.4	47.6	56.7	54.6	55.0	49.0	54.9	47.8	...
Federation of Malaya	*Total*	[4]2.2	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.4	...	...	...	...
Finland	*Total*	[5]5.4	*9.3*	9.9	*9.3*	*9.3*	9.2	*12.1*	*12.4*	*8.5*	*7.6*	*8.8*	...	...
France (Ins.)	Beef	[6]40.0	60.1	63.1	59.7	59.9	58.6	67 6	70.3	61.6	61.9	71.0	73.9	...
	Veal	[6]14.6	21.0	22.2	23.2	25.1	23.9	24.3	22 8	25.2	25.4	27.5	25.8	...
	Pork	[6]29.4	55.4	62.1	65.4	62.7	59.1	63 3	64.4	62.4	57.9	60.4	56.4	...
	Mutton and lamb	[6]4.6	6.7	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.7	8 8	8.4	...
	Total	[6]88.6	*143.2*	*154.8*	*155.6*	*154.9*	*148.9*	*162.9*	*165.1*	*157.1*	*152.9*	*167.7*	*164.5*	...
Germany														
Eastern [8] (Com.)	*Total*	[6]18.7	*48.9*	*50.4*	*50.3*	*50.5*	*43.6*	*50.5*	*54.9*	49.3	61.5	...	...	...
Western [8] (Com.)	Beef	[7]37.6	63.5	64 0	58.9	60 2	67 1	76 8	80.2	64 0	62 8	73 2	70 4	77.4
	Veal	[6]6.5	7.7	7.4	7.8	7.0	7.6	7.2	6.6	8 8	7.2	8.4	6.9	7.1
	Pork	[6]69.7	110.4	109.8	113.8	102.2	113.9	113.6	108.5	119.2	110.5	130.1	112.5	126.3
	Total	[7]95.3	*182.6*	*182.3*	*181.5*	*170.6*	*189.8*	*199.0*	*196.7*	*192.8*	*181.6*	*213.1*	*191.2*	*211.8*
Hungary [7, 8]	*Total*	[6]6.9	*13.2*	*15.0*	*15.1*	*14.2*	*14.1*	*15.6*	*17.0*	*14.2*	*12.0*	*13.2*	*15.4*	*14.1*
Italy [9]	Beef and veal	19.6	31.6	35.2	36.7	38.4	36.5	36.1	34.9	36.3	...	...	...	...
	Pork	15.9	19.9	21.2	9.7	9.3	9.1	12.7	19.5	10.4	...	...	...	...
	Total	*38.2*	*53.7*	*58.6*	*48.6*	*49.5*	*47.4*	*50.7*	*56.6*	*49.4*	...	...	...	...
Japan	*Total*	*8.8*	*25.8*	*27.9*	*26.5*	*29.3*	*29.7*	*26.8*	*29.6*	*23.2*	*22.8*	*24.9*	*21.6*	...
New Zealand	Beef and veal	[4]15.7	22.7	19.8	29.5	...	[2]17.3	...	[2]14.4	28.7	...	...	...	...
	Pork	[4]3.3	3.3	3.7	6 0	...	[2]1.6	...	[2]4.2	3.1	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	[4]27.1	31.1	35.6	42.3	...	[2]7.7	...	[2]30.3	35.7	...	...	...	...
	Total	[4]46.1	*57.1*	*59.1*	*75.8*	...	[2]26.6	...	[2]48.9	*67.5*	...	...	...	...
Poland [8]	Pork	...	66.6	59.1	68.3	53.1	31.3	36.0	51.7	62.7	48 8	31.6	37.5	...
	Total [7]	...	*86.0*	*80.9*	*87.6*	*71.3*	*44.0*	*52.6*	*78.7*	*81.9*	*66.2*	*45.8*	*55.5*	...
Portugal (Ins.)	Beef and veal	...	3.1	3.5	3.5	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.9	3.9	...	...
	Pork	...	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.9	2.6	2.1	2.6	...	...
	Total	*6.2*	*7.5*	*7.7*	*7.4*	*8.0*	*7.4*	*7.8*	*8.4*	*7.2*	*7.5*	*7.7*	...	...
Romania [10]	*Total*	...	*18.9*	*20.1*	*18.0*	*18.1*	*17.3*	*19.5*	*25.8*	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Beef and veal	...	11.2	12.7	12.2	13.5	12.6	13.3	13.0	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	...	18.8	19.5	7.3	5.5	5.6	7.4	12.2	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	...	7.5	8.1	8.0	10.7	10.4	9.6	8.8	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	*37.5*	*40.3*	*27.6*	*29.7*	*28.6*	*30.3*	*34.0*	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden (Com.)	*Total*	*22.1*	*28.4*	*29.7*	*29.0*	*29.7*	*25.9*	*32.4*	*32.0*	*25.7*	*22.7*	*27.5*	*26.1*	...
Switzerland (Com.) [9, 11]	*Total*	*5.4*	*7.4*	*7.6*	*7.6*	*6.8*	*7.6*	*7.8*	*7.6*	*7.7*	*7.2*	*8.4*	*7.8*	*8.4*
Union of South Africa (Com.)	Beef and veal	22.4	24.6	25.3	27.1	27.9	25.6	24.8	24.4	28.7	27.8	28 6	27.2	25.8
	Total	*28.8*	*33.7*	*34.7*	*36.5*	*37.4*	*34.6*	*34.1*	*34.3*	*38.4*	*37.4*	*38.3*	*36.7*	*35.2*
United Kingdom [12]	Beef	46.7	67.5	59.6	53.4	57.4	50.1	58.3	74.6	61.9	65.9	57.8	65 3	87.1
	Veal	2.3	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.9	2 5
	Pork	24.7	59.5	58.7	59.2	60.8	48.8	52.5	68 0	51.0	58.3	48.4	50.9	60.0
	Mutton and lamb	11.9	16.1	20.8	14.9	21.2	20.7	28.6	40.0	13.4	24.7	22.5	23.5	29.7
	Total	*85.6*	*144.4*	*140.3*	*128.3*	*140.3*	*120.5*	*140.7*	*184.5*	*127.5*	*150.2*	*130.0*	*141.6*	*179.3*
United States (Com.)	Beef	340.5	491.0	500 4	495 8	528 9	491 2	533 9	538 0	530 3	527 5	591 5	587 4	571.1
	Veal	43.5	41.8	35.3	33.1	36.3	34.5	39.5	41.7	35.7	38 6	44.9	46.3	44.5
	Pork	357.3	363.7	420.8	388.4	381.9	359 2	420.0	480.8	402.9	327.9	385.1	383.3	410.0
	Mutton and lamb	23.0	25.5	27.5	25.6	25.9	23.6	28.6	29.0	27.2	25.9	29.5	30.8	31.8
	Total	*764.3*	*922.0*	*984.0*	*942.9*	*973.0*	*908.5*	*1 022.0*	*1 089.5*	*996.1*	*919.9*	*1 051.0*	*1 047.8*	*1 057.4*
Venezuela (Com.)	*Total*	*7.0*	*11.2*	*12.0*	*12.0*	*11.4*	*12.6*	*12.6*	*12.1*	...	...	...	...	...

Com.: Commercial. – Ins.: Inspected.

NOTE : Figures for total meat production refer to beef and veal, pork (including bacon and ham), and mutton and lamb (including goat meat). All data are in terms of carcass weight, excluding lard, tallow, and edible offal. Except as otherwise stated, data relate to production from both commercial and farm slaughter.

[1]Average of 4 years. – [2]Average for quarter. – [3]Including edible offal. – [4]Average of 3 years. – [5]1949. – [6]Including fats. – [7]Including horse meat. – [8]Excluding bacon. – [9]Communes of more than 5,000 inhabitants. – [10]Production in slaughterhouses. – [11]Refers to 43 towns only. – [12]Excluding meat from farm slaughter.

Com: Production commerciale. – Ins.: Production soumise à l'inspection.

NOTE : Les chiffres de la production totale de viande se rapportent à la viande de bœuf et de veau, de porc (y compris le bacon et le jambon), et de mouton et d'agneau (y compris le bacon et le jambon), et de mouton et d'agneau (y compris la viande de caprin). Tous les chiffres sont exprimés en poids carcasse à l'exclusion du saindoux, du suif et des abats comestibles. Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres se rapportent à la production résultant de l'abattage commercial et de l'abattage par les agriculteurs pour leur propre consommation.

[1]Moyenne de 4 années. – [2]Moyenne pour le trimestre. – [3]Y compris les abats. – [4]Moyenne de 3 années. – [5]1949. – [6]Y compris la graisse. – [7]Y compris la viande de cheval. – [8]Non compris le bacon. – [9]Communes de plus de 5 000 habitants. – [10]Production des abattoirs. – [11]Se rapporte à 43 villes seulement. – [12]Non compris la viande provenant d'animaux abattus à la ferme.

Table 6A. - Dairy products : Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 6A. - Produits laitiers : Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Product and country — Produits et pays	Percentage of total production [1]	1948-52	1958	1959	1959					1960				
					IV-VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	IV-VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
	Percent	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
COW'S MILK - LAIT DE VACHE														
TOTAL MILK - PRODUCTION TOTALE														
Australia [3]	100	459	494	567	365	346	457	621	779	319	328	474	608	...
Austria	100	167	222	223	240	240	225	215	217	242	250	236	...	...
Canada	100	604	682	688	824	915	838	802	717	848	897	855	...	...
Czechoslovakia	100	[2]289	314	314	325	363	353	339	325	319	...	...	...	...
Denmark	100	410	427	451	550	515	472	415	396	543	486	465	419	...
Germany														
Eastern	100	[4]342	471	486	537	538	508	486	478	...	...	...	...	...
Western	100	1 079	1 489	1 537	1 780	1 702	1 586	1 437	1 368	1 837	1 770	1 658	1 491	1 446
Japan	100	[5]38	129	143	150	148	149	147	146	162	161	160	158	164
New Zealand [3]	100	[6]420	452	452	180	169	479	638	723	175	184	504	632	750
United States [3]	100	4 345	4 720	4 702	5 413	5 061	4 646	4 296	4 298	5 455	5 089	4 686	4 308	4 330
DELIVERED MILK - LIVRAISONS DE LAIT														
Finland	69	99	181	199	236	235	207	188	171	252	246	242	217	185
Netherlands	86	369	448	464	623	615	541	465	379	683	640	601	481	453
Norway	73	77	99	104	134	121	105	90	82	144	123	113	95	...
Sweden	86	306	280	271	329	328	306	256	228	337	331	318	274	233
Switzerland	72	141	174	182	213	211	206	187	172	223	222	209	187	...
United Kingdom	86	689	836	807	950	852	797	724	741	1 023	906	882	837	865
BUTTER - BEURRE														
Argentina [6]	...	1.6	4.4	5.1	3.8	2.9	3.2	3.7	5.2	4.1	...	...	...	...
Australia [3]	98	13.3	14.6	17.0	9.5	8.4	12.7	18.9	25.1	7.4	7.3	12.9	18.2	...
Austria	80	3.4	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.8	...	...	...
Belgium	56	[2]2.8	4.2	3.9	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.2	3.5	5.2	...	...	...	...
Canada	96	10.4	12.7	12.3	16.2	19.6	17.3	16.2	13.1	16.6	18.3	16.9	14.3	11.4
Czechoslovakia	...	[3]3.1	4.8	4.6	4.3	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.7	4.2	5.8	6.3	...	...
Denmark	99	13.0	13.1	14.0	17.7	15.5	14.4	12.9	12.7	16.7	14.5	13.8	12.7	...
Finland	92	2.8	6.2	6.9	8.4	8.5	7.1	6.5	5.7	9.1	9.0	8.4	7.5	6.3
Germany														
Eastern [7]	...	[4]6.8	13.1	13.4	14.6	14.4	14.8	13.9	13.6	15.4	16.3	...	...	...
Western	93	20.3	29.9	31.3	37.7	33.7	31.8	28.0	26.4	39.0	37.0	35.0	31.0	...
Hungary	...	[5]0.76	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3
Ireland [8]	74	2.8	3.7	3.3	4.7	6.3	5.7	4.7	3.6	5.1	7.0	6.7	5.8	...
Japan	...	0.21	1.05	0.98	1.04	1.08	1.01	0.98	1.00	0.96	0.92	1.03	1.05	...
Netherlands	100	6.8	7.6	6.7	8.7	8.8	7.8	7.6	6.5	11.7	11.0	10.1	8.3	7.7
New Zealand [3]	100	14.7	18.2	18.1	7.0	5.5	15.5	23.1	28.9	6.6	6.0	16.1	23.4	29.5
Norway	72	0.88	1.12	1.24	2.07	1.71	1.16	0.93	0.70	2.50	1.88	1.45	1.00	...
Poland	54	[3]9.9	7.3	7.8	9.0	9.6	9.2	9.2	8.1	8.6	10.7	8.9	8.8	...
Portugal	...	0.15	0.25	0.26	0.32	0.29	0.27	0.23	0.22	0.29	0.26	0.24	0.21	...
Sweden	99	8.3	7.2	6.5	8.3	8.4	7.8	6.3	5.3	8.9	9.2	8.7	7.2	5.8
Switzerland	91	1.5	2.5	2.7	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.2	3.8	3.6	3.1	...	...
Union of South Africa	90	2.1	3.2	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.7
United Kingdom	75	0.8	2.5	1.2	2.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	4.8	3.5	2.8	3.5	...
United States	92	48.4	52.5	50.4	61.3	51.1	41.5	37.8	41.8	63.4	53.1	44.4	38.1	42.9
Venezuela	...	0.12	0.38	0.37	0.36	0.34	0.43	0.37	0.39	[9]0.45	0.39	0.47	...	...
CHEESE - FROMAGE														
Argentina [6]	...	7.9	10.2	9.7	10.9	7.1	8.0	8.7	10.0	8.8	...	...	...	...
Australia [3]	100	3.7	3.0	3.8	2.1	2.3	3.4	4.8	6.1	1.8	2.4	3.9	5.1	...
Austria	63	0.7	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.4	2.3	...	...	...
Belgium	100	[5]0.67	0.88	1.0	1.12	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	...	...	...	...	...
Canada [9]	89	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.9	6.4	6.1	6.3	5.4	5.4	6.3	6.3	5.4	4.7
Denmark	100	5.8	8.9	9.5	12.4	11.4	9.6	8.2	7.8	12.3	10.9	10.1	8.9	...
Finland	100	1.2	1.9	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.2
Germany														
Eastern [7]	...	[5]0.69	2.87	2.95	3.45	2.63	2.61	3.01	2.95	3.53	3.48	...	...	...
Western [10]	55	11.4	12.0	12.9	12.8	11.6	12.5	13.7	14.5	13.3	13.8	13.7	13.9	...
Ireland [8, 11]	...	0.24	0.21	0.30	0.43	...	...	...	...	0.53	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	[5]0.02	0.29	0.36	0.40	0.39	0.30	0.37	0.41	0.47	0.41	0.38	0.45	0.45
Netherlands	95	9.0	14.7	15.9	20.8	20.7	18.3	16.6	15.1	20.9	18.0	18.7	16.5	17.6
New Zealand	100	8.5	8.2	7.9	2.9	0.3	6.3	10.8	13.7	2.8	0.8	6.7	10.9	14.0
Norway	100	2.0	3.0	3.2	4.5	4.1	3.2	2.8	2.2	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.0	...
Sweden	100	4.7	4.3	4.4	5.9	5.7	4.7	3.9	3.2	5.9	5.5	5.0	4.2	3.3
Switzerland	91	4.2	4.8	5.1	6.2	7.0	6.8	6.3	5.5	6.4	7.3	7.0	...	...
Union of South Africa	100	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3
United Kingdom [12]	99	3.6	8.1	7.4	12.2	11.7	7.4	4.3	4.7	13.1	11.3	10.2	...	...
United States [12]	99	44.0	52.7	52.2	65.3	58.8	51.7	47.1	44.0	67.3	61.4	54.7	49.4	50.2

[1]Delivered milk, and butter and cheese factory production reported as a percentage of country's total production of milk, butter and cheese in 1958. — [2]Annual figures : 12 months ending 30 June of year stated. — [3]Average 1950-52. — [4]Average 1951-52. — [5]Production on farms. — [6]Including farm production for sale. — [7]Beginning 1958, including farm butter and farm cheese. — [8]Production of co-operative creameries only. — [9]Of which 99% is cheddar cheese. — [10]Includes cheddar cheese in regular cheese equivalent (factor 0.5) and excluding curd and other fresh cheeses. — [11]Average for quarter. — [12]Including farm cheese. — [13]Excludes cottage and full-skim cheddar cheese.

[1]Livraisons de lait et production industrielle de beurre et de fromage indiquées en pourcentages de la production totale de lait, de beurre et de fromage du pays en 1958. — [2]Chiffres annuels : 12 mois finissant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée. — [3]Moyenne 1950-52. — [4]Moyenne 1951-52. — [5]Production fermière. — [6]Y compris la production fermière destinée à la vente. — [7]A partir de 1958, y compris le beurre et le fromage de ferme. — [8]Production des beurreries coopératives seulement. — [9]Dont le fromage cheddar représente 99%. — [10]Y compris le cheddar en équivalent de fromage ordinaire (facteur 0,5) mais non compris le caillé et d'autres fromages frais. — [11]Moyenne pour le trimestre. — [12]Y compris le fromage de ferme. — [13]A l'exclusion du « cottage cheese » et du cheddar de lait écrémé.

Table 6B. - Other dairy products : Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 6B. - Autres produits laitiers : Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Product and country — Produit et pays	Unit — Unité	1948-52	1958	1959	1959					1960				
					IV-VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	IV-VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK - LAIT CONDENSÉ ET ÉVAPORÉ														
Belgium														
Whole	M.T.	[1]294	1 301	1 866	2 698	3 176	2 942	1 916	858	...	...	...	...	...
Skim	M.T.	[1]83	53	49	56	72	79	59	58	...	...	...	...	...
Canada														
Whole	1 000 M.T.	11	12	12	17	16	14	14	13	16	16	15	13	12
Skim	M.T.	562	434	434	488	529	633	511	318	577	577	571	529	458
Germany, Western														
Whole	1 000 M.T.	6	25	27	35	32	29	25	22	39	35	32	...	...
Skim	M.T.	1 064	537	491	590	526	437	421	553	702	568	530	...	...
Netherlands														
Whole	1 000 M.T.	12	22	26	31	32	31	26	24	34	37	37	35	...
Skim	1 000 M.T.	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2				...
Whey	M.T.	[1]87	205	191	458	224	191	113	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand														
Whole [2]	1 000 M.T.	[2]2	1	1	1	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	...
United Kingdom	1 000 M.T.	9	15	15	24	19	15	8	9	26	18	14	...	...
United States														
Whole [4]	1 000 M.T.	115	89	88	116	109	101	86	71	111	97	95	80	...
Venezuela [5]	M.T.	156	521	613	550	700	738	699	740	...	...	...	...	...
DRIED MILK - LAIT SEC														
Belgium														
Whole	M.T.	[1]35	351	419	646	560	543	561	389	...	...	...	...	...
Skim	1 000 M.T.	[1]1	2	2	4	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Buttermilk	M.T.	[1]11	24	19	28	36	31	27	10	...	...	...	...	...
Canada														
Whole	M.T.	605	745	789	947	1 007	940	893	916	2 000	3 289	3 179	2 598	2 131
Skim	1 000 M.T.	2	7	7	9	10	8	8	7	9	9	8	8	6
Buttermilk	M.T.	207	303	290	359	425	391	383	301	382	446	415	351	304
Germany, Western														
Whole	M.T.	911	794	845	971	806	765	613	876	1 574	1 451	1 132	...	...
Skim	1 000 M.T.	1	4	5	8	5	5	4	3	10	8	6	...	...
Netherlands														
Whole	1 000 M.T.	1	3	4	9	8	7	3	1	9	16	12	6	...
Skim	1 000 M.T.	2	4	2	5	3	2	2	—	9				...
Whey	M.T.	438	1 173	1 699	3 360	2 779	1 853	1 022	554	[6]3	[6]2	[6]2	...	...
New Zealand														
Skim	1 000 M.T.	[2]3	3	4	1	2	5	7	7	1	2	4	...	...
Buttermilk	M.T.	[3]462	1 404	1 390	461	439	1 286	1 988	2 376	460	467	1 433	...	...
Portugal	M.T.	12	198	181	212	207	190	97	118	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden														
Whole	M.T.	621	637	631	900	1 008	758	502	302	791	1 113	1 055	...	...
Skim	M.T.	310	866	794	1 320	1 139	830	...	...	2 352	1 784	1 344	...	...
United Kingdom	1 000 M.T.	2	5	4	8	3	4	2	2	11	7	8	...	...
United States														
Whole	1 000 M.T.	5	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	...
Skim [7]	1 000 M.T.	31	65	65	90	67	50	43	45	94	72	[6]59	45	...
CASEIN - CASÉINE														
Canada	M.T.	169	130	161	214	315	257	231	243	442	595	435	335	236
New Zealand	M.T.	[3]698	2 220	2 173	1 045	530	1 621	2 655	3 529	808	701	2 144	...	...
Norway	M.T.	308	382	289	339	469	293	218	124	578	427	343	264	...

[1]Average of 3 years. – [2]Condensed and powdered milk. – [3]1952. – [4]Case goods only. – [5]Condensed milk and whole milk powder. – [6]Including some "whey paste." – [7]For human consumption.

[1]Moyenne de 3 années. – [2]Lait condensé et en poudre. – [3]1952. – [4]Marchandise emballée seulement. – [5]Lait condensé et lait entier en poudre. – [6]Y compris de la pâte de lacto-sérum. – [7]Pour la consommation humaine.

Table 7. - Olive oil:
Trade, annually, 1956-59 and quarterly, 1957-60

Tableau 7. - Huile d'olive:
Commerce, par année, 1956-59, et par trimestre, 1957-60

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958			1959			1960		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
France	8.3	10.9	4.7	4.2	8.2	1.7	2.4	3.3	1.7	2.7	3.5	0.6	1.3	1.8
Greece	10.7	15.7	9.3	4.2	12.3	5.6	8.5	9.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	6.9	8.0	...
Italy	7.2	9.7	12.3	11.6	7.2	2.7	5.4	8.8	2.9	6.7	9.4	2.4	5.1	7.4
Portugal	10.9	11.7	8.3	7.0	8.9	2.2	4.7	6.3	2.0	3.0	5.9	1.3	3.6	6.2
Spain	40.9	23.3	19.3	37.8	16.4	4.1	11.5	16.2	2.6	9.8	25.7	45.0	...	...
Total	*78.0*	*71.3*	*53.9*	*64.8*	*53.0*	*16.3*	*32.5*	*44.3*	*9.5*	*22.6*	*45.1*	*56.2*	...	...
ASIA														
Lebanon	1.0	1.6	0.1	0.4	1.4	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	...
United Arab Rep.: Syria	4.8	1.4	0.1	0.1	1.3	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
Total	*5.8*	*3.0*	*0.2*	*0.5*	*2.7*	—	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*0.4*	*0.1*	*0.1*	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	9.7	5.9	5.0	3.2	4.9	0.9	2.8	3.9	1.1	2.4	2.7	1.2	2.0	...
Libya	0.4	5.5	2.7	1.5	0.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	...	...
Morocco[1]	9.7	17.3	0.9	1.3	15.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	...
Tunisia	12.7	38.2	40.4	78.5	28.8	7.7	16.2	28.4	33.2	62.5	70.3	7.4	15.7	18.8
Total	*32.5*	*66.9*	*49.0*	*84.5*	*49.5*	*10.4*	*21.1*	*34.6*	*34.6*	*65.2*	*73.5*	*9.3*	*19.0*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**121**	**154**	**107**	**155**	**115**	**30**	**55**	**80**	**45**	**90**	**125**	**70**	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
France	19.9	29.7	20.7	24.4	23.9	6.2	11.3	15.7	8.5	16.5	20.7	6.2	11.5	15.6
Germany, Western[2]	1.5	1.1	1.5	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.4
Italy	44.3	65.0	23.7	57.3	53.7	5.7	12.1	18.1	7.2	21.5	41.0	46.7	92.3	115.3
Norway	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.0	—	0.7	0.8	—	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.8	...
Switzerland	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.3	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.4
United Kingdom	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.6	1.8	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.7	1.4	2.0	0.9	1.7	2.2
Total	*70.3*	*100.7*	*50.1*	*88.9*	*82.5*	*12.9*	*26.5*	*38.5*	*17.2*	*41.7*	*67.2*	*55.0*	*108.3*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.6	...
United States	20.8	22.2	24.3	24.6	16.7	5.4	11.7	18.7	6.4	13.5	19.9	6.4	13.9	...
Total	*21.6*	*23.3*	*25.7*	*26.0*	*17.4*	*5.6*	*12.3*	*19.7*	*6.5*	*14.1*	*20.9*	*6.6*	*14.5*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	3.4	14.6	4.1	6.9	11.2	1.2	3.0	3.3	0.9	1.5	3.2	...	...	...
Venezuela	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	...	...	...
Total	*4.6*	*15.1*	*4.7*	*7.6*	*11.5*	*1.4*	*3.3*	*3.9*	*1.0*	*1.9*	*3.7*	...	...	...
ASIA														
United Arab Rep.: Syria	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	—	—	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	...
Angola	1.9	2.0	2.6	3.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	1.9	1.1	2.1	2.5	0.5	1.2	...
Morocco[3]	5.5	2.5	3.9	—	2.0	0.8	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	...
United Arab Rep.: Egypt	0.4	1.4	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	0.4	0.8
Total	*8.5*	*6.0*	*8.1*	*3.7*	*4.4*	*1.8*	*2.8*	*4.1*	*1.3*	*2.7*	*3.1*	*0.8*	*1.8*	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	1.8	1.9	2.7	3.1	1.5	0.5	1.6	2.3	0.7	1.4	2.0	3.3	3.9	...
WORLD TOTAL	**123**	**168**	**110**	**150**	**135**	**30**	**60**	**85**	**30**	**70**	**110**	**75**	**150**	...

NOTE : Data include edible and inedible olive oil (sulphured oils and foots). Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in olive oil. The countries shown accounted for about 96% of world exports and 80% of world imports in 1958.

[1]Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French and Spanish Zones combined, without adjusting for trade between the zones. From 1958 data are for all Morocco. — [2]Excluding black or sulphurated oil.

NOTE: Les chiffres comprennent l'huile d'olive comestible et non comestible (huile soufrée et huile de grignons). Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1958, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96% des exportations mondiales et 80% des importations mondiales.

[1]Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent aux anciennes zones française et espagnole combinées, sans tenir compte des ajustements pour le commerce entre ces deux zones. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc. — [2]Non compris l'huile « noire » ou soufrée.

Table 8. - Soybeans and oil : Trade, annually, 1956-59, and quarterly, 1959-60

Tableau 8. - Soja et huile: Commerce, par année, 1956-59, et par trimestre, 1959-60

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight - Poids effectif									Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile				
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1959		1960			1959		1960		
		I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
EXPORTING COUNTRIES		*Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques*													
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	4.5	3.6	2.0	3.0	1.2	1.8	1.7	2.7	4.2	1.2	1.8	1.7	2.7	4.2
Germany, Western	Oil	4.0	7.3	12.5	12.2	8.0	9.5	2.9	4.4	6.4	8.0	9.5	2.9	4.4	6.4
Netherlands	Oil	12.2	8.9	9.9	10.3	3.9	6.8	4.0	9.0	12.5	3.9	6.8	4.0	9.0	12.5
United Kingdom	Oil	8.3	4.7	2.1	5.0	3.1	3.6	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.1	3.6	1.3	1.7	2.3
Total		*29.0*	*24.5*	*26.5*	*30.5*	*16.2*	*21.7*	*9.9*	*17.8*	*25.4*	*16.2*	*21.7*	*9.9*	*17.8*	*25.4*
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	Beans	38.3	42.4	86.7	53.5	21.5	35.7	4.6	25.3	48.6	3.4	5.6	0.7	4.0	7.8
United States[1]	Beans	1 890.4	2 393.9	2 295.2	3 338.7	367.6	1 960.5	683.9	1 603.4	2 451.3	218.8	313.7	109.4	256.5	392.2
	Oil (a)	102.9	206.8	178.9	291.7	106.5	246.6	45.2	186.2	275.2	106.5	246.6	45.2	186.2	275.2
	Oil (b)	205.2	103.9	217.3	106.9	69.6	99.0	18.1	49.9	99.9	69.6	99.0	18.1	49.9	99.9
Total	*Beans*	*1 928.7*	*2 436.3*	*2 381.9*	*3 392.2*	*389.1*	*1 995.6*	*688.5*	*1 628.7*	*2 499.9*	*222.2*	*319.3*	*110.1*	*260.5*	*400.0*
	Oil	*308.1*	*310.7*	*396.2*	*398.6*	*176.1*	*345.6*	*63.3*	*236.1*	*375.1*	*176.1*	*345.6*	*63.3*	*236.1*	*375.1*
SOUTH AMERICA															
Brazil	Beans	41.5	17.4	33.9	42.1	0.4	22.6	—	...	...	0.1	3.6	—	...	...
ASIA															
Hong Kong	Beans	8.9	1.1	0.8	14.2	6.2	12.8	0.9	4.1	...	1.0	2.0	0.1	0.7	...
Japan	Oil	7.1	20.8	18.8	25.0	13.2	20.0	...	...	...	13.2	20.0	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**Beans**	**3 011**	**3 467**	**3 682**	**4 715**	**1 910**	**2 775**	**945**	**2 235**	...	**305**	**445**	**150**	**340**	
	Oil	**378**	**398**	**486**	**500**	**225**	**425**	**90**	**300**	...	**225**	**425**	**90**	**300**	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**530**	**870**	**240**	**660**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Austria	Oil	9.7	13.9	11.8	16.7	7.6	12.6	4.7	10.2	...	7.6	12.6	4.7	10.2	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	Beans	40.2	34.5	38.2	76.9	29.4	44.8	39.7	64.0	90.1	4.7	7.2	6.4	10.2	14.4
	Oil	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.9	—	0.4	0.8	3.2	4.1	—	0.4	0.8	3.2	4.1
Denmark	Beans	138.8	151.1	181.5	288.0	149.8	190.0	114.1	196.6	277.8	24.0	30.4	18.3	31.5	44.4
France	Beans	66.7	68.0	56.6	80.1	35.3	53.5	73.2	118.5	152.7	5.6	8.6	11.7	19.0	24.4
	Oil	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6
Germany, Western	Beans	529.5	626.9	616.8	903.3	397.7	603.6	318.5	525.6	709.8	63.6	96.6	51.0	84.1	113.6
	Oil	32.4	26.9	9.7	14.1	7.2	10.2	9.1	22.5	29.2	7.2	10.2	9.1	22.5	29.2
Greece	Oil	10.0	8.8	5.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	...	...	0.2	0.3	0.1	...	...
Italy	Beans	3.6	0.9	4.1	58.8	23.6	40.9	39.3	116.5	164.6	3.8	6.5	6.3	18.6	26.3
	Oil	9.8	32.3	24.2	33.7	29.1	32.7	2.6	9.5	15.2	29.1	32.7	2.6	9.5	15.2
Netherlands	Beans	176.4	188.4	212.0	285.6	124.5	183.4	120.1	176.3	226.9	19.9	29.3	19.2	28.2	36.3
	Oil	2.8	3.3	4.0	16.0	5.2	10.4	9.4	18.9	26.2	5.2	10.4	9.4	18.9	26.2
Norway	Beans	28.7	44.7	39.4	56.4	28.1	34.7	19.9	38.8	...	4.5	5.6	3.2	6.2	...
Poland	Beans	27.8	108.1	45.9	48.4	32.4	46.4	4.7	35.8	...	5.2	7.4	0.8	5.7	...
Spain	Oil	*189.5	*118.6	†199.7	†170.4	†105.3	†157.4	†—	†88.4	†148.4	†105.3	†157.4	†—	†88.4	†148.4
United Kingdom	Beans	66.3	118.8	130.0	222.1	91.0	137.3	91.4	154.8	220.5	14.6	22.0	14.6	24.8	35.3
Yugoslavia	Oil	0.8	18.7	31.3	42.3	16.3	42.3	—	—	—	16.3	42.3	—	—	—
Total	*Beans*	*1 078.0*	*1 341.4*	*1 324.5*	*2 019.6*	*911.8*	*1 334.6*	*820.9*	*1 426.9*	...	*145.9*	*213.6*	*131.5*	*228.3*	...
	Oil	*255.9*	*223.2*	*287.9*	*296.1*	*171.1*	*266.6*	*26.9*	*153.3*	...	*171.1*	*266.6*	*26.9*	*153.3*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	Beans	268.8	285.1	297.4	360.4	90.4	185.6	13.2	126.9	...	14.5	29.7	2.1	20.3	...
	Oil	11.7	10.4	13.7	13.5	6.5	10.2	4.0	9.3	...	6.5	10.2	4.0	9.3	...
Cuba	Oil	3.5	4.4	4.8	†3.9	†3.1	†3.7	†0.9	†1.2	†2.9	†3.1	†3.7	†0.9	†1.2	†2.9
Total	*Beans*	*268.8*	*285.1*	*297.4*	*360.4*	*90.4*	*185.6*	*13.2*	*126.9*	...	*14.5*	*29.7*	*2.1*	*20.3*	...
	Oil	*15.2*	*14.8*	*18.5*	*17.4*	*9.6*	*13.9*	*4.9*	*10.5*	...	*9.6*	*13.9*	*4.9*	*10.5*	...
ASIA															
China: Taiwan	Beans	97.3	100.9	93.7	91.8	†61.4	†85.4	†19.4	†88.4	†133.8	†9.8	†13.7	†3.1	†14.1	†21.4
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	Beans	21.7	23.1	21.5	26.4	10.8	18.0	7.6	14.4	...	1.7	2.9	1.2	2.3	...
Hong Kong	Beans	8.8	13.6	14.1	30.1	11.1	21.8	7.1	12.0	...	1.8	3.5	1.1	1.9	...
	Oil	2.1	13.1	10.3	17.8	9.2	13.6	3.7	9.6	...	9.2	13.6	3.7	9.6	...
Israel	Beans	44.9	73.9	90.2	155.5	78.0	118.4	52.8	101.8	...	12.5	18.9	8.4	16.3	...
Japan	Beans	717.1	805.5	904.7	998.0	529.5	809.4	388.3	581.3	914.0	84.7	129.5	62.1	93.0	146.2
Total	*Beans*	*889.8*	*1 017.0*	*1 124.2*	*1 301.8*	*690.8*	*1 053.0*	*475.2*	*797.9*	...	*110.5*	*168.5*	*75.9*	*127.6*	...
	Oil	*2.1*	*13.1*	*10.3*	*17.8*	*9.2*	*13.6*	*3.7*	*9.6*	...	*9.2*	*13.6*	*3.7*	*9.6*	...
AFRICA															
Morocco[2]	Oil	13.7	16.6	13.5	10.3	5.9	7.9	3.7	10.5	...	5.9	7.9	3.7	10.5	...
WORLD TOTAL	**Beans**	**2 896**	**3 384**	**3 355**	**4 290**	**1 975**	**3 000**	**1 525**	**2 740**	...	**315**	**480**	**245**	**440**	...
	Oil	**334**	**343**	**438**	**450**	**260**	**400**	**50**	**240**	...	**260**	**400**	**50**	**240**	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**575**	**880**	**295**	**680**	...

NOTE : Oil equivalent of soybeans : 16% of weight. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in soybeans and oil. The countries shown accounted for about 77% of world exports and 79% of world imports in 1958 for the combined soybeans and oil. China's exports of soybeans represent a large part of the difference between estimated and accounted-for exports.

† Exports from United States.

[1] (a) Soybean oil, refined not further processed, and soybean oil, crude; (b) 1954, soybean oil, refined, deodorized, and hydrogenated; afterwards, soybean oil refined and further processed. — [2] Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French Zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco.

NOTE : Equivalent en huile du soja: 16% du poids. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1958, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 77% des exportations mondiales et 79% des importations mondiales pour le soja et l'huile combinés. Les exportations de soja de la Chine représentent en grande partie la difference entre les exportations déclarées et les exportations estimées.

† Exportations des Etats-Unis.

[1] (a) Huile de soja raffinée mais n'ayant pas subi de traitement ultérieur, et huile de soja brute; (b) 1954, huile de soja raffinée, désodorisée et hydrogenée; par la suite, huile de soja raffinée et ayant subi un traitement ultérieur. — [2] Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc.

Table 9. - Groundnuts and oil: Trade, annually, 1956-59, and quarterly, 1959-60

Tableau 9. - Arachides et huile: Commerce, par année, 1956-59, et par trimestre, 1959-60

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight (shelled basis) [1] — Poids effectif (arachides décortiquées) [1]									Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile				
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1959		1960			1959		1960		
		I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
		Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	12.8	5.4	7.3	4.9	2.4	3.1	2.1	3.3	4.7	2.4	3.1	2.1	3.3	4.7
Netherlands	Nuts	5.4	6.5	5.8	4.1	1.7	2.5	0.7	1.6	2.8	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.2
	Oil	11.6	7.4	9.8	8.3	4.4	6.3	0.8	2.0	3.8	4.4	6.3	0.8	2.0	3.8
United Kingdom	Oil	26.1	8.9	10.8	5.3	3.2	4.8	0.3	0.8	1.5	3.2	4.8	0.3	0.8	1.5
Total	*Nuts*	*5.4*	*6.5*	*5.8*	*4.1*	*1.7*	*2.5*	*0.7*	*1.6*	*2.8*	*0.7*	*1.1*	*0.3*	*0.7*	*1.2*
	Oil	*50.5*	*21.7*	*27.9*	*18.5*	*10.0*	*14.2*	*3.2*	*6.1*	*10.0*	*10.0*	*14.2*	*3.2*	*6.1*	*10.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Mexico	Nuts	17.9	14.3	8.0	6.3	2.7	3.5	3.3	6.3	...	1.2	1.5	1.4	2.7	...
United States	Nuts	7.2	34.7	13.0	23.6	11.8	15.8	3.3	12.9	14.2	5.1	6.8	1.4	5.5	6.1
	Oil	2.2	10.5	1.2	6.6	2.6	5.1	0.8	2.0	3.1	2.6	5.1	0.8	2.0	3.1
Total	*Nuts*	*25.1*	*49.0*	*21.0*	*29.9*	*14.5*	*19.3*	*6.6*	*19.2*	...	*6.3*	*8.3*	*2.8*	*8.2*	...
	Oil	*2.2*	*10.5*	*1.2*	*6.6*	*2.6*	*5.1*	*0.8*	*2.0*	*3.1*	*2.6*	*5.1*	*0.8*	*2.0*	*3.1*
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	Oil	0.3	34.9	55.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	—	4.4	...	3.7	3.7	—	4.4	...
ASIA															
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	Oil	1.1	3.2	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.3	...	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.3	...
Hong Kong	Nuts	5.1	2.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.3	...	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	...
	Oil	2.3	4.3	3.7	4.1	1.5	2.7	1.7	3.1	...	1.5	2.7	1.7	3.1	...
India	Nuts	12.4	1.9	3.1	25.2	20.2	21.2	12.8	23.6	...	8.7	9.1	5.5	10.1	...
	Oil	28.8	—	0.9	42.0	13.0	18.0	1.0	1.6	...	13.0	18.0	1.0	1.6	...
Indonesia	Nuts	1.8	3.3	2.7	4.1	1.0	1.8	1.5	2.7	...	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.2	...
Thailand	Nuts	21.2	12.0	15.5	12.3	5.8	10.3	2.0	3.8	6.9	2.5	4.4	0.9	1.6	3.0
Total	*Nuts*	*40.5*	*19.9*	*22.3*	*42.3*	*27.3*	*34.0*	*17.2*	*31.4*	...	*11.7*	*14.6*	*7.4*	*13.5*	...
	Oil	*32.2*	*7.5*	*5.8*	*47.1*	*15.0*	*21.5*	*3.0*	*6.0*	...	*15.0*	*21.5*	*3.0*	*6.0*	...
AFRICA															
Cameroons	Nuts	9.0	7.7	14.6	6.6	1.1	6.6	0.2	0.9	...	0.5	2.8	0.1	0.4	...
Congo (ex-Belgian)	Oil	7.4	6.2	5.9	6.3	3.6	5.2	...	...	...	3.6	5.2	...	...	...
Former French West Africa															
Dahomey	Nuts	12.2	14.4	15.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niger	Nuts	90.7	57.4	87.0	52.4	42.6	49.1	13.1	...	...	18.3	21.1	5.6	...	...
	Oil	3.7	3.0	1.3	5.2	3.0	3.4	...	...	...	3.0	3.4	...	...	...
Senegal-Sudanese Rep.	Nuts	187.9	278.0	329.7	288.1	201.1	277.2	...	...	...	86.5	119.2	...	...	...
	Oil	97.0	97.8	107.3	114.1	65.4	96.6	...	...	...	65.4	96.6	...	...	...
Gambia	Nuts	38.7	50.1	64.0	41.2	41.2	41.2	21.2	33.7	...	17.7	17.7	9.1	14.5	...
Nigeria	Nuts	455.3	307.2	521.4	505.2	304.8	410.6	134.5	215.0	...	131.1	176.6	57.8	92.4	...
	Oil	35.7	39.2	40.2	48.5	27.6	39.8	12.3	19.6	...	27.6	39.8	12.3	19.6	...
Sudan	Nuts	44.9	71.3	60.2	62.5	43.1	50.9	30.5	...	...	18.5	21.9	13.1	...	...
Tanganyika	Nuts	15.4	16.3	12.8	12.3	4.0	11.0	0.3	5.1	...	1.7	4.7	0.1	2.2	...
Union of South Africa	Nuts	56.6	50.4	26.1	42.1	7.0	17.8	11.2	18.7	...	3.0	7.7	4.8	8.0	...
	Oil	24.5	20.6	13.6	14.1	6.9	10.9	3.3	5.7	...	6.9	10.9	3.3	5.7	...
United Arab. Rep. : Egypt	Nuts	6.0	12.6	7.8	9.4	5.9	6.9	1.4	4.1	6.6	2.5	3.0	0.6	1.8	2.8
Total	*Nuts*	*916.7*	*865.4*	*1 139.2*	*1 035.0*	*656.0*	*882.0*	...	...	...	*282.1*	*379.3*	...	...	...
	Oil	*168.3*	*166.8*	*168.3*	*188.2*	*106.5*	*155.9*	...	...	...	*106.5*	*155.9*	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**Nuts**	**1 492**	**1 314**	**1 404**	**1 325**	**835**	**1 120**	...	...	...	**360**	**480**	...	...	...
	Oil	**281**	**273**	**279**	**335**	**175**	**255**	...	...	...	**175**	**255**	...	...	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	**535**	**735**	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 9. - Groundnuts and oil: Trade, annually, 1956-59, and quarterly, 1959-60 (concluded)

Tableau 9. - Arachides et huile: Commerce, par année, 1956-59, et par trimestre, 1959-60 (fin)

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight (shelled basis) [1] — Poids effectif (arachides décortiquées) [1]									Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile				
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1959		1960			1959		1960		
		I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
		Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques													
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Nuts	36.5	38.4	57.6	68.3	47.1	60.5	15.8	21.2	25.1	20.3	26.0	6.8	9.1	10.8
	Oil	26.8	23.5	18.6	15.4	8.1	11.7	5.8	7.9	17.6	8.1	11.7	5.8	7.9	17.6
France	Nuts	344.2	416.7	410.4	419.0	245.3	349.5	121.4	280.2	359.3	105.5	150.3	52.2	120.5	154.5
	Oil	91.8	102.5	94.9	106.6	53.4	87.7	18.6	57.0	89.7	53.4	87.7	18.6	57.0	89.7
Germany, Western	Nuts	50.7	37.4	95.2	70.4	52.2	62.3	21.2	40.5	45.5	22.4	26.8	9.1	17.4	19.6
	Oil	24.9	17.6	42.4	19.5	10.0	12.1	4.4	10.6	15.2	10.0	12.1	4.4	10.6	15.2
Italy	Nuts	114.1	112.3	89.5	103.9	53.7	81.7	32.8	39.9	51.3	23.1	35.1	14.1	17.2	22.1
	Oil	37.1	9.4	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.8
Netherlands	Nuts	39.5	39.4	76.6	65.0	45.9	58.1	11.2	19.2	23.5	19.7	25.0	4.8	8.3	10.1
	Oil	7.8	4.3	4.5	3.7	1.7	2.0	0.8	1.7	4.2	1.7	2.0	0.8	1.7	4.2
Norway	Nuts	12.1	7.6	5.8	6.6	3.5	5.0	2.2	2.9	...	1.5	2.1	0.9	1.2	...
Poland	Nuts	30.8	33.9	11.1	12.7	6.0	11.9	0.4	2.2	...	2.6	5.1	0.2	0.9	...
Portugal	Nuts	53.3	42.8	32.2	31.3	*18.6	*26.3	*2.8	*13.5	*28.0	*8.0	*11.3	*1.2	*5.8	*12.0
	Oil	11.4	4.7	3.0	1.7	—	—	0.3	0.3	1.0	—	—	0.3	0.3	1.0
Switzerland	Nuts	57.2	58.2	88.8	*68.7	*34.4	*51.5	21.1	45.4	47.2	*14.8	*22.1	9.1	19.5	20.3
	Oil	6.5	9.5	9.0	6.3	3.1	4.1	...	...	...	3.1	4.1	...	...	...
United Kingdom	Nuts	324.2	230.9	214.5	234.3	147.3	187.7	73.6	102.3	110.6	63.3	80.7	31.6	44.0	47.6
	Oil	19.4	24.1	28.1	48.7	22.8	35.5	10.4	19.0	33.9	22.8	35.5	10.4	19.0	33.9
Total	*Nuts*	*1 062.6*	*1 017.6*	*1 081.7*	*1 080.2*	*654.0*	*894.5*	*302.5*	*567.3*	...	*281.2*	*384.5*	*130.0*	*243.9*	...
	Oil	*225.7*	*195.6*	*202.1*	*201.5*	*99.4*	*153.5*	*44.0*	*102.0*	...	*99.4*	*153.5*	*44.0*	*102.0*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	Nuts	35.0	34.1	32.9	34.3	22.2	26.2	6.2	21.2	...	9.5	11.3	2.7	9.1	...
	Oil	1.0	2.2	9.8	4.6	2.4	3.9	0.2	1.8	...	2.4	3.9	0.2	1.8	...
United States	Nuts	1.8	0.8	0.6	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	...	—	—	0.1	0.1	...
	Oil	0.6	—	4.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	—	...	0.2	0.2	—	—	..
Total	*Nuts*	*36.8*	*34.9*	*33.5*	*34.3*	*22.2*	*26.2*	*6.4*	*21.4*	...	*9.5*	*11.3*	*2.8*	*9.2*	...
	Oil	*1.6*	*2.2*	*14.5*	*4.8*	*2.6*	*4.1*	*0.2*	*1.8*	...	*2.6*	*4.1*	*0.2*	*1.8*	...
ASIA															
Burma	Oil	4.4	14.2	7.9	17.8	3.0	9.1	6.4	9.9	...	3.0	9.1	6.4	9.9	...
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	Nuts	13.6	13.8	14.7	16.3	7.4	12.0	3.2	5.8	...	3.2	5.2	1.4	2.5	...
Hong Kong	Nuts	11.0	10.0	9.4	10.9	4.2	7.6	3.0	5.9	...	1.8	3.3	1.3	2.5	...
	Oil	16.9	10.6	7.4	9.7	4.7	6.9	3.6	4.9	...	4.7	6.9	3.6	4.9	...
Japan	Nuts	8.8	11.5	8.2	5.1	1.6	3.4	1.0	1.4	5.0	0.7	1.5	0.4	0.6	2.2
Total	*Nuts*	*33.4*	*35.3*	*32.3*	*32.3*	*13.2*	*23.0*	*7.2*	*13.1*	...	*5.7*	*10.0*	*3.1*	*5.6*	...
	Oil	*21.3*	*24.8*	*15.3*	*27.5*	*7.7*	*16.0*	*10.0*	*14.8*	...	*7.7*	*16.0*	*10.0*	*14.8*	...
AFRICA															
Morocco [3]	Nuts	9.2	7.5	6.5	3.3	1.4	2.8	0.2	3.1	...	0.6	1.2	0.1	1.3	...
	Oil	4.4	3.6	2.1	2.1	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.6	...	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.6	...
OCEANIA															
Australia	Oil	3.8	5.6	7.8	6.3	3.3	4.9	1.3	2.3	...	3.3	4.9	1.3	2.3	...
WORLD TOTAL	**Nuts**	**1 423**	**1 206**	**1 275**	**1 270**	**765**	**1 065**	**350**	**670**	...	**330**	**450**	**150**	**290**	..
	Oil	**296**	**274**	**282**	**285**	**135**	**210**	**65**	**145**	...	**135**	**210**	**65**	**145**	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**465**	**660**	**215**	**435**	...

NOTE : Oil equivalent of groundnuts: 43% of shelled weight. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in groundnuts and oil. The countries shown accounted for about 81% of world exports and 89% of world imports in 1958 for the combined groundnuts and oil. China's exports of groundnuts represent a large part of the difference between estimated and accounted for export.

[1]Converted at 70% of unshelled. – [3]Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco.

NOTE : Equivalent en huile des arachides: 43% du poids, arachides décortiquées. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1958, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 81% des exportations mondiales et 89% des importations mondiales, arachides et huile combinées. Les exportations d'arachides de la Chine représentent en grande partie la différence entre les exportations déclarées et les exportations estimées.

[1]Coefficient de conversion : 70% du poids des arachides non décortiquées. – [3]Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc.

Table 10. - Linseed and oil : Trade, annually, 1956-59, and quarterly, 1959-60

Tableau 10. - Graines et huile de lin : Commerce, par année, 1956-59, et par trimestre, 1959-60

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight - Poids effectif									Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile				
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1959		1960			1959		1960		
		I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-VI	I-IX	J-III	I-VI	I-IX
		Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Seed	5.1	6.2	9.5	9.6	5.7	7.1	6.9	9.1	11.1	1.9	2.4	2.3	3.1	3.8
	Oil	17.6	16.2	3.8	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.6
Germany, Western	Oil	2.8	3.5	3.2	4.9	2.7	3.7	1.7	3.0	4.3	2.7	3.7	1.7	3.0	4.3
Netherlands	Seed	17.6	16.6	14.2	8.7	6.3	7.5	7.8	9.5	10.4	2.1	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.5
	Oil	28.9	24.4	14.7	7.5	2.5	4.8	1.0	2.3	3.9	2.5	4.8	1.0	2.3	3.9
United Kingdom	Oil	5.1	6.1	3.8	5.3	2.3	3.9	1.3	2.1	3.1	2.3	3.9	1.3	2.1	3.1
Total	Seed	*22.7*	*22.8*	*23.7*	*18.3*	*12.0*	*14.6*	*14.7*	*18.6*	*21.5*	*4.0*	*4.9*	*5.0*	*6.3*	*7.3*
	Oil	*54.4*	*50.2*	*25.5*	*19.2*	*7.8*	*12.9*	*4.1*	*7.6*	*11.9*	*7.8*	*12.9*	*4.1*	*7.6*	*11.9*
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	Seed	311.2	547.1	362.7	319.1	173.5	246.8	82.6	156.1	257.8	62.5	88.8	29.7	56.2	92.8
	Oil	6.9	8.0	7.0	1.3	0.9	1.0	—	1.0	1.6	0.9	1.0	—	1.0	1.6
United States	Seed	217.8	244.0	111.3	214.7	34.3	141.7	0.8	10.6	35.6	12.3	51.0	0.3	3.8	12.8
	Oil	42.2	57.9	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.9	0.1	21.8	23.3	2.7	2.9	0.1	21.8	23.3
Total	Seed	*529.0*	*791.1*	*474.0*	*533.8*	*207.8*	*388.5*	*83.4*	*166.7*	*293.4*	*74.8*	*139.8*	*30.0*	*60.0*	*105.6*
	Oil	*49.1*	*65.9*	*10.5*	*4.3*	*3.6*	*3.9*	*0.1*	*22.8*	*24.9*	*3.6*	*3.9*	*0.1*	*22.8*	*24.9*
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	Oil	61.0	140.7	161.8	217.5	125.5	174.9	33.2	74.2	...	125.5	174.9	33.2	74.2	...
Uruguay	Oil	14.1	25.7	17.7	18.1	4.7	6.7	...	...	...	4.7	6.7	...	...	...
Total		*75.1*	*166.4*	*179.5*	*235.6*	*130.2*	*181.6*	...	...	...	*130.2*	*181.6*	...	...	...
ASIA															
India	Oil	46.6	15.5	22.1	19.1	3.1	7.9	0.4	4.9	...	3.1	7.9	0.4	4.9	...
AFRICA															
Ethiopia[1]	Seed	18.4	18.6	20.0	10.7	6.7	8.3	9.5	14.0	...	2.3	2.8	3.2	4.8	...
Morocco[2]	Seed	6.4	2.8	5.4	1.2	0.7	0.9	5.2	8.0	...	0.2	0.3	1.8	2.7	...
Total		*24.8*	*21.4*	*25.4*	*11.9*	*7.4*	*9.2*	*14.7*	*22.0*	...	*2.5*	*3.1*	*5.0*	*7.5*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**Seed**	**631**	**875**	**553**	**595**	**240**	**435**	**120**	**220**	...	**85**	**155**	**45**	**80**	...
	Oil	**232**	**305**	**242**	**285**	**150**	**210**	**45**	**120**	...	**150**	**210**	**45**	**120**	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**235**	**365**	**90**	**200**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Austria	Oil	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.8	2.6	3.9	1.2	2.3	...	2.6	3.9	1.2	2.3	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	Seed	64.7	56.0	17.3	36.5	7.6	23.5	2.6	6.6	13.3	2.6	8.0	0.9	2.2	4.5
	Oil	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.6	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.8
Denmark	Oil	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.5	2.2	4.7	1.7	3.0	4.0	2.2	4.7	1.7	3.0	4.0
France	Seed	121.9	117.3	136.1	113.7	57.7	95.9	30.6	50.0	74.1	19.6	32.6	10.4	17.0	25.2
	Oil	7.9	8.9	9.1	14.8	6.8	8.7	5.3	10.7	18.1	6.8	8.7	5.3	10.7	18.1
Germany, Western	Seed	6.7	7.0	5.5	6.4	3.2	4.5	1.5	3.0	4.3	1.1	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.5
	Oil	87.1	88.5	77.0	87.5	43.0	66.5	20.8	42.6	68.0	43.0	66.5	20.8	42.6	68.0
Greece	Seed	5.9	7.8	5.4	8.4	3.6	6.9	1.0	2.8	...	1.2	2.3	0.3	1.0	...
Ireland	Oil	1.4	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5
Italy	Seed	34.4	41.7	14.8	8.7	2.3	3.3	1.9	3.2	8.9	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.1	3.0
	Oil	18.5	19.3	16.0	16.9	9.2	13.2	4.6	9.1	14.3	9.2	13.2	4.6	9.1	14.3
Netherlands	Seed	124.7	157.1	104.8	107.3	19.3	64.1	8.8	22.3	46.0	6.6	21.8	3.0	7.6	15.6
	Oil	7.4	4.7	4.5	11.7	8.5	10.2	1.2	2.4	3.4	8.5	10.2	1.2	2.4	3.4
Norway	Seed	19.9	22.1	18.4	13.4	8.2	10.6	2.5	6.2	...	2.8	3.6	0.8	2.1	...
Poland	Seed	5.0	13.0	4.6	11.9	3.1	7.0	0.7	1.0	...	1.1	2.5	0.2	0.3	...
	Oil	4.0	5.1	4.5	6.3	3.4	5.3	2.5	4.2	...	3.4	5.3	2.5	4.2	...
Sweden	Oil	12.1	12.6	9.4	13.2	6.8	10.7	4.0	7.9	10.5	6.8	10.7	4.0	7.9	10.5
Switzerland[3]	Seed	7.2	4.8	4.0	5.0	3.6	4.3	1.2	2.1	3.2	3.6	4.3	1.2	2.1	3.2
United Kingdom	Seed	141.1	206.2	122.9	154.9	58.5	104.3	17.3	52.8	90.9	19.9	35.5	5.9	18.0	30.9
	Oil	64.2	58.1	66.1	65.9	30.7	49.9	12.5	24.5	35.6	30.7	49.9	12.5	24.5	35.6
Total	Seed	*524.3*	*628.2*	*429.8*	*461.2*	*163.5*	*320.1*	*66.9*	*147.9*	...	*55.7*	*108.9*	*22.6*	*50.3*	...
	Oil	*219.7*	*213.0*	*201.6*	*234.0*	*118.4*	*179.5*	*55.5*	*109.7*	...	*118.4*	*179.5*	*55.5*	*109.7*	...
ASIA															
Japan	Seed	55.5	86.9	44.9	90.2	46.1	63.8	23.5	43.4	...	15.7	21.7	8.0	14.8	...
AFRICA															
Union of South Africa[4]	Oil	4.4	6.2	6.0	5.7	2.3	3.9	1.3	2.1	...	2.3	3.9	1.3	2.1	...
OCEANIA															
Australia	Oil	9.2	9.2	13.6	9.0	4.8	7.8	0.7	1.7	...	4.8	7.8	0.7	1.7	...
WORLD TOTAL	**Seed**	**660**	**795**	**526**	**605**	**230**	**420**	**100**	**210**	...	**80**	**145**	**35**	**70**	...
	Oil	**264**	**272**	**248**	**275**	**140**	**210**	**65**	**125**	...	**140**	**210**	**65**	**125**	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**220**	**355**	**100**	**195**	...

NOTE : Oil equivalent of linseed: 34% of weight except Canada and United States, 36%. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in linseed and oil. The countries shown accounted for about 97% of world exports and 89% of world imports in 1958 for the combined linseed and oil.

[1]Years and quarters ending the ninth day of the last month of the period. – [2]Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco. – [3]1960 includes soybeans oil. – [4]1959 and 1960 include blown or boiled linseed oil.

NOTE : Equivalent en huile des graines de lin : 34% du poids sauf pour Canada et Etats-Unis, 36%. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial en graines et huile de lin. Pour 1958, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97% des exportations mondiales et 89% des importations mondiales pour les graines et l'huile combinées.

[1]Années et trimestres finissant le neuvième jour du dernier mois de la période. – [2]Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc. – [3]Pour 1960, y compris l'huile de soja. – [4]Pour 1959 et 1960, y compris les huiles de lin soufflées ou cuites.

Table 11. - Palm kernels and oil: Trade, annually, 1956-59, and quarterly, 1959-60

Tableau 11. - Palmistes et huile: Commerce, par année, 1956-59, et par trimestre, 1959-60

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight - Poids effectif									Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile				
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1959		1960			1959		1960		
		I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
		Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	0.6	1.6	3.6	3.1	1.5	2.5	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.5	2.5	0.2	0.4	1.2
Netherlands	Oil	6.5	4.3	10.6	23.4	9.6	17.7	3.1	6.6	14.3	9.6	17.7	3.1	6.6	14.3
United Kingdom	Oil	3.1	8.8	4.2	12.2	5.7	9.6	1.9	4.9	5.3	5.7	9.6	1.9	4.9	5.3
Total		*10.2*	*14.7*	*18.4*	*38.7*	*16.8*	*29.8*	*5.2*	*11.9*	*20.8*	*16.8*	*29.8*	*5.2*	*11.9*	*20.8*
ASIA															
Fed of Malaya and Singapore	Kernels	14.0	16.5	22.3	21.2	9.7	14.9	5.9	11.5	...	4.5	6.9	2.7	5.3	...
Indonesia	Kernels	40.0	40.3	35.5	32.7	13.5	19.6	5.0	10.2	...	6.2	9.0	2.3	4.7	...
Total		*54.0*	*56.8*	*57.8*	*53.9*	*23.2*	*34.5*	*10.9*	*21.7*	...	*10.7*	*15.9*	*5.0*	*10.0*	...
AFRICA															
Angola	Kernels	9.4	12.6	13.7	7.5	2.8	4.4	1.5	2.5	...	1.3	2.0	0.7	1.2	...
Cameroons	Kernels	16.4	13.9	13.0	22.6	12.1	18.5	3.6	7.6	...	5.6	8.5	1.7	3.5	...
Congo (ex-Belgian)	Kernels	35.2	30.4	37.7	39.3	24.9	30.7	...	...	...	11.5	14.1	...	...	...
	Oil	44.2	54.5	57.2	60.1	26.9	42.9	...	...	...	26.9	42.9	...	...	...
Former French Equatorial Africa..	Kernels	8.0	7.2	7.9	7.0	3.1	5.4	...	3.9	...	1.4	2.5	...	1.8	...
Central African Rep.[1]	Kernels	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congo Rep.[1]	Kernels	7.2	6.5	7.1	6.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Former French West Africa															
Dahomey	Kernels	49.9	44.7	60.0	*50.0	*20.0	*35.0	...	...	...	*9.2	*16.1	...	...	...
Ivory Coast	Kernels	12.9	10.5	17.3	14.6	6.7	10.4	3.0	8.3	...	3.1	4.8	1.4	3.8	...
Ghana	Kernels	11.7	7.1	8.1	2.9	1.9	2.4	0.1	1.4	...	0.9	1.1	—	0.6	...
Guinea	Kernels	21.9	20.5	19.4	*16.0	*7.6	*11.8	...	...	...	*3.5	*5.4	...	...	...
Liberia	Kernels	10.0	10.6	11.1	10.0	*5.0	*7.5	...	...	...	*2.3	*3.4	...	...	...
Nigeria	Kernels	458.3	412.7	448.3	437.3	225.3	365.7	87.2	219.5	...	103.6	168.2	40.1	101.0	...
Sierra Leone	Kernels	58.6	53.8	55.5	58.5	28.2	45.6	10.8	...	...	13.0	21.0	5.0	...	...
Togo	Kernels	11.6	7.3	12.1	8.0	5.3	6.5	2.9	9.4	...	2.4	3.0	1.3	4.3	...
Total	*Kernels*	*703.9*	*631.3*	*704.1*	*673.7*	*342.9*	*543.9*	...	...	...	*157.8*	*250.1*	...	...	...
	Oil	*44.2*	*54.5*	*57.2*	*60.1*	*26.9*	*42.9*	...	...	...	*26.9*	*42.9*	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**Kernels**	**790**	**713**	**794**	**760**	**380**	**600**	...	...	...	**175**	**275**	...	...	...
	Oil	**60**	**76**	**82**	**105**	**45**	**75**	...	...	...	**45**	**75**	...	...	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**220**	**350**	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Austria	Oil	1.6	1.4	1.4	2.6	1.5	2.3	0.3	0.4	...	1.5	2.3	0.3	0.4	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	Kernels	21.7	13.3	29.9	30.4	15.7	23.4	5.5	15.1	20.4	7.2	10.8	2.5	6.9	9.4
	Oil	3.0	2.8	3.3	2.9	1.3	1.8	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.8	0.4	0.7	0.8
Denmark	Kernels	26.6	13.2	26.0	22.3	12.2	20.2	3.7	8.6	11.0	5.6	9.3	1.7	4.0	5.1
France	Kernels	121.3	111.2	108.1	82.1	45.6	65.7	22.1	46.5	78.0	21.0	30.2	10.2	21.4	35.9
Germany, Western	Kernels	104.7	81.0	115.8	132.8	57.6	108.4	27.0	66.8	118.9	26.5	49.9	12.4	30.7	54.7
	Oil	11.0	13.8	18.9	23.2	14.1	18.7	3.7	7.7	9.8	14.1	18.7	3.7	7.7	9.8
Netherlands	Kernels	118.2	104.2	133.7	155.7	67.7	132.6	23.7	54.9	93.6	31.1	61.0	10.9	25.3	43.1
	Oil	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2
Portugal	Kernels	23.3	27.0	27.6	23.2	6.0	15.7	2.5	5.2	14.1	2.8	7.2	1.2	2.4	6.5
United Kingdom	Kernels	306.7	331.4	277.7	237.6	118.3	187.0	57.2	122.3	185.0	54.4	86.0	26.3	56.3	85.1
Total	*Kernels*	*722.5*	*681.3*	*718.8*	*684.1*	*323.1*	*553.0*	*141.7*	*319.4*	*521.0*	*148.6*	*254.4*	*65.2*	*147.0*	*239.8*
	Oil	*16.3*	*18.6*	*25.1*	*30.5*	*17.4*	*23.6*	*4.5*	*9.0*	...	*17.4*	*23.6*	*4.5*	*9.0*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
United States	Oil[2]	18.5	22.6	23.3	32.2	13.6	20.7	8.8	19.5	...	13.6	20.7	8.8	19.5	...
AFRICA															
Union of South Africa	Oil	0.9	0.9	1.8	3.2	1.6	2.6	0.6	1.0	...	1.6	2.6	0.6	1.0	...
WORLD TOTAL	**Kernels**	**761**	**726**	**775**	**740**	**350**	**600**	**155**	**345**	**565**	**160**	**275**	**70**	**160**	**260**
	Oil	**46**	**57**	**60**	**75**	**35**	**55**	**15**	**35**	...	**35**	**55**	**15**	**35**	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**195**	**330**	**85**	**195**	...

NOTE : Oil equivalent of palm kernels: 46% of weight. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in palm kernels and oil. The countries shown accounted for about 95% of world exports and 91% of world imports in 1958 for the combined palm kernels and oil.

[1]Not included in totals. – [2]Including babassu oil.

NOTE : Equivalent en huile des palmistes: 46% du poids. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial en palmistes et huile. Pour 1958, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait 95% des exportations mondiales et 91% des importations mondiales pour les palmistes et l'huile combinés.

[1]Non compris dans les totaux. – [2]Y compris l'huile de babassou.

Table 12. - Palm oil:
Trade, annually, 1956-59, and quarterly, 1957-60

Tableau 12. - Huile de palme:
Commerce, par année, 1956-59, et par trimestre, 1957-60

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958			1959			1960		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	7.1	8.6	4.5	6.1	6.4	1.9	2.9	3.4	2.2	3.5	4.2	2.0	3.7	5.5
Netherlands	5.2	3.5	5.2	4.7	2.4	0.9	1.7	2.6	1.6	2.6	3.4	0.9	1.7	2.2
Total	*12.3*	*12.1*	*9.7*	*10.8*	*8.8*	*2.8*	*4.6*	*6.0*	*3.8*	*6.1*	*7.6*	*2.9*	*5.4*	*7.7*
ASIA														
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	59.5	61.2	80.9	78.6	45.6	14.1	31.5	53.9	18.2	36.8	58.7	23.4	42.6	...
Indonesia	125.2	128.9	132.3	103.1	89.9	21.3	49.4	90.1	22.4	44.7	69.1	20.7	...	...
Total	*184.7*	*190.1*	*213.2*	*181.7*	*135.5*	*35.4*	*80.9*	*144.0*	*40.6*	*81.5*	*127.8*	*44.1*	...	...
AFRICA														
Angola	8.8	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.1	1.7	5.7	8.2	2.3	5.4	7.0	3.3	7.0	...
Congo (ex-Belgian)	151.1	154.0	163.0	183.9	113.9	38.7	76.6	123.4	47.9	92.0	138.6	...	...	...
Former French West Africa														
Dahomey	16.2	10.1	12.4	...	8.7	3.4	7.7	9.9	2.9	...	...	...	...	...
Nigeria	188.2	168.9	173.2	186.6	148.9	33.7	98.0	147.4	42.4	120.2	158.7	37.5	113.3	...
Total	*364.3*	*342.1*	*357.6*	*392.0*	*279.6*	*77.5*	*188.0*	*288.9*	*95.5*	*226.0*	*315.0*	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**577**	**560**	**597**	**600**	**435**	**120**	**280**	**450**	**145**	**320**	**460**	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	41.1	40.8	38.1	43.3	32.1	11.3	20.5	29.4	12.0	21.2	29.9	10.8	22.8	28.1
Denmark	14.8	12.8	9.6	12.2	10.6	3.8	7.2	9.3	2.1	7.2	9.5	—	—	...
France	34.5	30.7	28.8	27.5	26.5	6.9	14.0	22.8	6.6	15.1	21.0	7.9	16.9	26.5
Germany, Western	67.3	77.7	74.5	70.9	57.7	20.6	35.2	56.4	15.4	34.3	49.7	19.1	32.0	51.3
Italy	14.0	15.1	19.3	20.6	9.4	1.2	6.0	11.6	2.1	9.1	14.3	12.2	18.8	24.3
Netherlands	76.5	79.2	86.7	80.0	60.7	23.5	42.5	61.5	29.3	43.7	66.0	25.8	50.5	69.1
Portugal	9.5	11.1	10.3	9.5	8.4	1.1	3.6	7.8	0.7	3.4	7.4	2.7	6.2	11.9
United Kingdom	205.8	193.2	185.2	196.7	167.0	30.9	85.7	143.1	41.0	116.2	163.8	41.5	93.1	146.1
Total	*463.5*	*460.6*	*452.5*	*460.7*	*372.4*	*99.3*	*214.7*	*341.9*	*109.2*	*250.2*	*361.6*	*120.0*	*240.3*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada[1]	16.5	17.8	18.4	14.4	11.8	3.0	8.6	14.3	4.8	7.8	10.2	1.2	3.1	...
United States	12.8	8.5	19.5	14.2	5.5	4.0	6.9	16.2	3.4	7.5	11.6	3.1	9.5	...
Total	*29.3*	*26.3*	*37.9*	*28.6*	*17.3*	*7.0*	*15.5*	*30.5*	*8.2*	*15.3*	*21.8*	*4.3*	*12.6*	...
ASIA														
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	3.4	3.6	11.9	8.4	3.5	0.5	3.5	8.3	1.4	1.9	4.5	0.8	3.8	...
India	17.1	18.7	18.6	27.9	13.6	4.0	9.1	14.5	5.0	11.2	19.8	5.9	16.9	...
Japan	25.5	14.1	10.3	17.0	12.2	1.2	4.0	7.4	3.6	7.7	10.7	2.8	5.1	7.8
Total	*46.0*	*36.4*	*40.8*	*53.3*	*29.3*	*5.7*	*16.6*	*30.2*	*10.0*	*20.8*	*35.0*	*9.5*	*25.8*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**580**	**572**	**590**	**600**	**460**	**125**	**275**	**445**	**140**	**315**	**465**	**150**	**305**	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in palm oil. The countries shown accounted for about 97% of world exports and 90% of world imports in 1958.

[1]Includes palm-kernel oil.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1958, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97% des exportations mondiales et 90% des importations mondiales.

[1]Y compris l'huile de palmiste.

Table 13 - Copra and coconut oil: Trade, annually, 1956-59, and quarterly, 1959-60

Tableau 13 .- Coprah et huile de coco: Commerce, par année, 1956-59, et par trimestre, 1959-60

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight - Poids effectif									Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile				
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1959		1960			1959		1960		
		I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
		Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	4.1	3.0	1.1	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Netherlands	Oil	35.8	43.9	38.0	28.1	16.1	17.9	11.7	31.8	40.6	16.1	17.9	11.7	31.8	40.6
Total		*39.9*	*46.9*	*39.1*	*28.3*	*16.1*	*18.0*	*11.8*	*32.0*	*40.9*	*16.1*	*18.0*	*11.8*	*32.0*	*40.9*
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
United States	Oil	4.5	4.6	3.0	3.7	1.8	2.7	1.2	2.2	2.8	1.8	2.7	1.2	2.2	2.8
ASIA															
Ceylon	Copra	58.7	35.3	28.1	43.3	18.5	32.2	5.6	11.4	23.6	11.8	20.6	3.6	7.3	15.1
	Oil	80.8	48.2	40.1	66.5	34.2	48.8	8.6	20.0	37.3	34.2	48.8	8.6	20.0	37.3
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	Copra	40.0	118.5	90.1	66.7	35.8	47.3	23.4	47.8	...	22.9	30.3	5.0	30.6	...
	Oil	106.0	102.8	69.6	39.9	14.8	26.4	9.0	19.9	...	14.8	26.4	9.0	19.9	...
Hong Kong	Oil	0.4	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	...	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	...
Indonesia[2]	Copra	308.2	311.7	168.5	175.9	105.0	124.0	73.1	*106.7	...	67.2	79.4	46.8	*68.3	...
North Borneo	Copra	60.1	64.7	68.3	60.4	24.8	43.1	15.4	38.0	61.6	15.9	27.6	9.9	24.3	39.4
Philippines[2]	Copra	993.1	976.1	853.5	713.6	233.5	464.8	*207.2	*396.8	*665.3	149.4	297.5	*132.6	*254.0	*425.8
	Oil	104.6	92.5	83.5	64.6	29.5	52.1	*12.2	*21.2	*41.0	29.5	52.1	*12.2	*21.2	*41.0
Total	*Copra*	*1 460.1*	*1 506.3*	*1 208.5*	*1 059.9*	*417.6*	*711.4*	*324.7*	*600.7*	...	*267.2*	*455.4*	*207.9*	*384.5*	...
	Oil	*291.8*	*245.1*	*194.3*	*171.3*	*78.7*	*127.6*	*29.9*	*61.2*	...	*78.7*	*127.6*	*29.9*	*61.2*	...
AFRICA															
Mozambique	Copra	41.4	45.5	44.4	37.6	*26.0	34.2	8.6	21.3	...	*16.6	21.9	5.5	13.6	...
	Oil	6.6	8.4	5.9	2.9	*1.2	1.9	0.8	1.2	...	*1.2	1.9	0.8	1.2	...
Zanzibar	Oil	3.6	4.5	3.4	1.5	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.9	...	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.9	...
Total	*Copra*	*41.4*	*45.5*	*44.4*	*37.6*	*26.0*	*34.2*	*8.6*	*21.3*	...	*16.6*	*21.9*	*5.5*	*13.6*	...
	Oil	*10.2*	*12.9*	*9.3*	*4.4*	*2.2*	*3.2*	*1.1*	*2.1*	...	*2.2*	*3.2*	*1.1*	*2.1*	...
OCEANIA															
Fiji	Copra	4.1	0.9	0.7	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.2	1.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.7
	Oil	23.1	25.5	22.1	15.2	7.9	12.8	4.1	8.2	15.9	7.9	12.8	4.1	8.2	15.9
French Oceania	Copra	20.0	21.5	17.4	19.8	9.1	14.5	5.2	10.6	*15.8	5.8	9.3	3.3	6.8	*10.1
New Guinea (Austral. Adm.)[3]	Copra	63.2	62.1	56.7	54.3	28.4	31.8	*13.2	*26.4	...	18.2	20.4	*8.4	16.9	...
	Oil	10.5	11.6	23.7	26.8	6.8	16.5	*4.3	8.6	...	6.8	16.5	4.3	8.6	...
New Hebrides	Copra	27.8	33.8	33.5	35.1	20.6	28.3	5.6	11.4	*18.0	13.1	18.1	3.6	7.3	*11.5
Tonga	Copra	19.1	27.8	14.0	16.2	6.9	12.6	4.4	6.8	...	4.4	8.1	2.8	4.4	...
Total	*Copra*	*134.2*	*147.3*	*122.3*	*125.5*	*65.0*	*87.2*	*28.5*	*55.4*	...	*41.5*	*55.9*	*18.2*	*35.5*	...
	Oil	*33.6*	*37.1*	*45.8*	*42.0*	*14.7*	*29.3*	*8.4*	*16.8*	...	*14.7*	*29.3*	*8.4*	*16.8*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**Copra**	**1.764**	**1 802**	**1 494**	**1 340**	**555**	**910**	**395**	**760**	...	**355**	**580**	**255**	**475**	...
	Oil	**400**	**374**	**314**	**270**	**125**	**195**	**55**	**125**	...	**125**	**195**	**55**	**125**	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**480**	**775**	**310**	**600**	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 13. - Copra and coconut oil: Trade, annually, 1956-59, and quarterly, 1959-60 (concluded)

Tableau 13. - Coprah et huile de coco: Commerce, par année, 1956-59, et par trimestre 1959-60 (fin)

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight - Poids effectif									Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile				
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1959		1960			1959		1960		
		I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
		Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques													
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Austria	Oil	1.1	0.9	0.5	5.6	3.6	4.1	1.3	1.9	...	3.6	4.1	1.3	1.9	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	Copra	32.9	44.5	18.9	10.7	5.0	7.6	6.5	11.5	20.1	3.2	4.9	4.2	7.4	12.9
	Oil	5.5	4.7	5.9	3.2	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.5	2.2	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.5	2.2
Denmark	Copra	53.6	66.5	33.1	36.4	15.9	22.9	10.2	19.9	31.8	10.2	14.7	6.5	12.7	20.4
Finland	Oil	8.5	13.5	7.2	4.5	2.9	3.8	0.7	2.1	...	2.9	3.8	0.7	2.1	...
France	Copra	90.6	105.3	95.7	76.1	41.3	53.5	28.3	48.6	64.7	26.4	34.2	18.1	31.1	41.4
Germany, Western	Copra	298.5	336.9	248.7	163.2	79.5	124.8	65.6	115.6	156.8	50.9	79.9	42.0	74.0	100.4
	Oil	53.8	38.9	28.6	31.8	14.0	19.1	13.7	21.8	30.9	14.0	19.1	13.7	21.8	30.9
Ireland	Copra	5.9	7.1	6.3	3.3	1.3	2.7	1.0	2.0	2.8	0.8	1.7	0.6	1.3	1.8
Italy	Copra	9.8	17.0	14.8	12.8	5.3	8.9	4.4	11.4	16.1	3.4	5.7	2.8	7.3	10.3
	Oil[4]	29.1	27.1	24.8	20.7	9.0	15.8	9.3	15.8	23.9	9.0	15.8	9.3	15.8	23.9
Netherlands	Copra	138.1	180.0	96.1	59.0	22.3	33.9	41.2	78.8	100.4	14.3	21.7	26.4	50.4	64.3
Norway	Copra	38.1	42.8	30.0	21.4	9.9	15.0	5.0	11.4	...	6.3	9.6	3.6	7.3	...
Poland	Oil	5.4	6.0	3.3	6.1	4.6	6.1	1.9	3.8	...	4.6	6.1	1.9	3.8	...
Sweden	Copra	76.5	74.4	66.5	62.4	33.0	47.2	25.4	37.3	49.9	21.1	30.2	16.3	23.9	31.9
Switzerland	Copra	25.5	23.8	20.9	*11.1	*2.7	*6.2	6.8	10.3	22.1	*1.7	*4.0	4.4	6.6	14.1
United Kingdom	Copra	85.3	111.6	93.8	65.7	29.5	47.0	16.7	43.1	60.4	18.9	30.1	10.7	27.6	38.7
	Oil	53.4	52.1	32.9	26.7	13.8	18.5	5.7	13.0	18.0	13.8	18.5	5.7	13.0	18.0
Total	*Copra*	*854.8*	*1 009.9*	*724.8*	*522.1*	*245.7*	*369.7*	*211.8*	*389.9*	...	*157.2*	*236.7*	*135.6*	*249.6*	...
	Oil	*156.8*	*143.2*	*103.2*	*98.6*	*48.8*	*68.8*	*33.5*	*59.9*	...	*48.8*	*68.8*	*33.5*	*59.9*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	Copra	11.6	15.2	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	...
	Oil	17.6	14.1	21.2	18.0	7.6	13.3	3.1	5.8	...	7.6	13.3	3.1	5.8	...
United States	Copra	303.0	292.4	272.7	320.4	148.8	232.5	63.8	157.2	...	95.2	148.8	40.8	100.6	...
	Oil	89.3	83.2	98.3	89.4	45.4	67.7	14.1	34.0	...	45.4	67.7	14.1	34.0	...
Total	*Copra*	*314.6*	*307.6*	*277.9*	*320.4*	*148.8*	*232.5*	*63.8*	*157.2*	...	*95.2*	*148.8*	*40.8*	*100.6*	...
	Oil	*106.9*	*97.3*	*119.5*	*107.4*	*53.0*	*81.0*	*17.2*	*39.8*	...	*53.0*	*81.0*	*17.2*	*39.8*	...
SOUTH AMERICA															
Colombia	Copra	80.5	64.2	59.6	28.3	5.9	6.4	0.6	1.4	...	3.8	4.1	0.4	0.9	...
Venezuela	Copra	23.0	28.7	41.9	48.0	22.2	31.0	...	...	...	14.2	19.8	...	...	...
Total		*103.5*	*92.9*	*101.5*	*76.3*	*28.1*	*37.6*	...	...	...	*18.0*	*23.9*	...	...	...
ASIA															
Burma	Oil	5.5	19.4	5.3	5.5	1.5	4.2	0.8	1.7	...	1.5	4.2	0.8	1.7	...
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	Copra	123.8	191.4	146.9	94.2	63.5	76.1	26.7	54.2	...	40.6	48.7	17.1	34.7	...
Hong Kong	Oil	1.6	2.9	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	...	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	...
India	Copra	87.9	127.3	101.5	91.4	36.7	66.0	20.4	40.5	...	23.5	42.2	13.1	25.9	...
	Oil	19.6	17.5	7.4	2.8	1.7	2.6	1.0	1.0	...	1.7	2.6	1.0	1.0	...
Japan	Copra	40.7	45.9	47.8	54.7	24.3	36.0	16.6	34.6	59.8	15.6	23.0	10.6	22.1	38.3
North Borneo	Copra	43.6	48.9	55.5	46.5	20.2	34.4	15.6	32.8	51.4	12.9	22.0	10.0	21.0	32.9
Pakistan	Oil	4.3	3.2	6.2	4.7	*1.8	*3.2	2.1	4.2	...	*1.8	*3.2	2.1	4.2	...
Total	*Copra*	*296.0*	*413.5*	*351.7*	*286.8*	*144.7*	*212.5*	*79.3*	*162.1*	...	*92.6*	*135.9*	*50.8*	*103.7*	...
	Oil	*31.0*	*43.0*	*20.8*	*13.9*	*5.4*	*10.7*	*4.1*	*7.3*	...	*5.4*	*10.7*	*4.1*	*7.3*	...
AFRICA															
Union of South Africa	Oil	9.0	7.9	7.3	4.7	2.3	3.5	1.6	3.2	...	2.3	3.5	1.6	3.2	...
United Arab Rep : Egypt	Oil	7.5	5.2	5.3	1.8	1.2	1.5	...	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.5	...	1.6	2.0
Total		*16.5*	*13.1*	*12.6*	*6.5*	*3.5*	*5.0*	...	*4.8*	...	*3.5*	*5.0*	...	*4.8*	...
OCEANIA															
Australia	Copra	36.0	43.1	36.0	32.3	17.3	25.1	6.5	14.6	...	11.1	16.1	4.2	9.3	...
WORLD TOTAL	**Copra**	**1 711**	**1 955**	**1 556**	**1 300**	**615**	**920**	**390**	**790**	...	**395**	**590**	**250**	**505**	...
	Oil	**377**	**378**	**308**	**280**	**135**	**205**	**70**	**140**	...	**135**	**205**	**70**	**140**	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	**530**	**795**	**320**	**645**	...

NOTE : Oil equivalent of copra: 64% of weight. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in copra and coconut oil. The countries shown accounted for about 92% of world exports and 93% of world imports in 1958 for copra and coconut oil combined.

NOTE : Equivalent en huile du coprah: 64% du poids. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial en coprah et huile de coco. Pour 1958, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 92% des exportations mondiales et 93% des importations mondiales pour le coprah et l'huile de coco combinés.

[1]Includes unrecorded shipments to North Borneo and Federation of Malaya and Singapore. — [2]Includes unrecorded shipments to North Borneo. — [3]For 1955-56, fiscal year ending 30 June ; starting with 1957, calendar year. — [4]Includes palm-kernel oil and shea-seed oil.

[1]Y compris les expéditions clandestines à destination du Bornéo du Nord et de la Fédération de Malaisie et de Singapour. — [2]Y compris les expéditions clandestines à destination du Bornéo du Nord. — [3]Pour 1955-56, année fiscale finissant le 30 juin; à partir de 1957, année civile. — [4]Y compris l'huile de palmiste et d'illipé.

Table 14. - Cottonseed and oil: Trade, annually, 1956-59, and quarterly, 1959-60

Tableau 14. - Graines et huile de coton: Commerce, par année, 1956-59, et par trimestre, 1959-60

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight - Poids effectif									Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile				
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1959		1960			1959		1960		
		I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
		Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	0.8	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	Oil	1.2	0.2	0.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	—	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.7	—	0.1	0.1
Total	Oil	*2.0*	*0.7*	*0.1*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	—	*0.1*	*0.1*	*1.7*	*1.7*	—	*0.1*	*0.1*
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Nicaragua	Seed	55.4	67.1	70.0	76.4	58.2	76.1	7.9	...	...	9.0	11.8	1.2	...	...
United States[1]	Seed	12.8	9.9	5.6	4.8	3.0	3.7	4.1	5.9	6.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.0
	Oil (a)	230.0	169.1	63.1	215.3	99.2	149.5	80.0	115.7	141.3	99.2	149.5	80.0	115.7	141.3
	Oil (b)	51.2	17.7	9.9	19.9	6.2	16.7	4.4	8.6	25.8	6.2	16.7	4.4	8.6	25.8
Total	Seed	*68.2*	*77.0*	*75.6*	*81.2*	*61.2*	*79.8*	*12.0*	...	...	*9.5*	*12.4*	*1.8*	...	...
	Oil	*281.2*	*186.8*	*73.0*	*235.2*	*105.4*	*166.2*	*84.4*	*124.3*	*167.1*	*105.4*	*166.2*	*84.4*	*124.3*	*167.1*
ASIA															
Thailand	Seed	5.0	4.9	6.3	7.3	5.3	6.7	2.8	4.1	5.5	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.9
United Arab Rep.: Syria	Seed	41.2	55.9	41.8	43.6	27.0	28.7	24.5	29.9	...	4.2	4.4	3.8	4.6	...
	Oil	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.9	0.5	1.1	0.6	1.0	...	0.5	1.1	0.6	1.0	...
Total	Seed	*46.2*	*60.8*	*48.1*	*50.9*	*32.3*	*35.4*	*27.3*	*34.0*	...	*5.0*	*5.4*	*4.2*	*5.2*	...
	Oil	*0.8*	*1.5*	*1.1*	*1.9*	*0.5*	*1.1*	*0.6*	*1.0*	...	*0.5*	*1.1*	*0.6*	*1.0*	...
AFRICA															
Angola	Seed	8.9	12.6	3.0	3.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	3.6	...	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	...
Congo (ex-Belgian)	Oil	6.5	5.8	5.1	5.3	2.2	3.5	...	...	...	2.2	3.5	...	...	...
Nigeria	Seed	37.9	29.8	61.3	45.9	29.7	42.2	4.6	22.3	...	4.6	6.5	0.7	3.5	...
Sudan	Seed	151.9	186.8	53.4	159.8	85.5	146.1	11.0	...	...	13.3	22.6	1.7	...	...
	Oil	4.0	5.8	1.5	4.9	1.5	3.3	0.4	...	...	1.5	3.3	0.4	...	...
Tanganyika	Seed	4.1	8.5	7.6	5.1	2.3	2.8	3.7	5.3	...	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	...
Uganda	Seed	14.8	1.4	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	...
United Arab Rep.: Egypt	Oil	4.5	5.7	1.6	1.6	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.5	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.5
Total	Seed	*218.4*	*239.2*	*125.8*	*214.2*	*118.8*	*192.5*	*20.4*	...	...	*18.4*	*29.7*	*3.2*	...	...
	Oil	*15.1*	*16.8*	*8.2*	*11.8*	*4.1*	*7.5*	...	...	...	*4.1*	*7.5*	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**Seed**	**393**	**408**	**306**	**405**	**250**	**360**	...	...	...	**40**	**55**	...	...	...
	Oil	**331**	**231**	**119**	**285**	**125**	**200**	**100**	**150**	...	**125**	**200**	**100**	**150**	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**165**	**255**	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	3.5	5.8	4.3	3.9	1.8	2.5	3.3	5.4	9.8	1.8	2.5	3.3	5.4	9.8
Germany, Western	Seed	47.5	42.1	25.3	31.1	17.9	30.7	—	—	—	2.8	4.8	—	—	—
	Oil	96.9	118.9	49.6	106.5	56.1	74.9	40.9	72.3	89.6	56.1	74.9	40.9	11.2	89.6
Greece	Seed	7.7	24.0	25.8	33.6	19.4	29.4	—	11.5	...	3.0	4.6	—	1.8	...
Ireland	Oil	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.7	0.5	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.7	0.5	1.2	1.6
Italy	Seed	0.3	2.9	—	3.8	2.8	3.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Oil	5.6	6.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1
Netherlands	Oil	4.0	7.9	1.7	7.6	3.2	5.0	4.1	6.6	7.8	3.2	5.0	4.1	6.6	7.8
United Kingdom	Seed	123.7	121.7	104.1	152.3	93.5	131.4	27.5	75.8	115.0	14.5	20.4	4.3	11.7	17.8
	Oil	4.9	5.7	2.0	1.7	1.0	1.0	4.8	7.1	9.0	1.0	1.0	4.8	7.1	9.0
Total	Seed	*179.2*	*190.7*	*155.2*	*220.8*	*133.6*	*195.3*	*28.0*	*87.9*	...	*20.7*	*30.4*	*4.4*	*13.6*	...
	Oil	*117.8*	*146.8*	*60.1*	*121.9*	*63.4*	*85.1*	*53.6*	*92.6*	*117.9*	*63.4*	*85.1*	*53.6*	*31.5*	*117.9*
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	Oil	15.1	13.7	11.6	16.9	7.2	10.7	5.1	11.0	...	7.2	10.7	5.1	11.0	...
Mexico[3]	Seed	4.3	1.8	1.8	...	1.3	1.3	...	...	...	0.2	0.2	...	...	...
ASIA															
Cyprus	Oil	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	0.1	0.2
Hong Kong	Oil	0.7	0.4	2.5	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.7	...	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.7	...
Japan	Seed	65.7	44.2	81.4	117.4	57.1	99.6	5.4	42.3	65.4	8.8	15.4	0.8	6.6	10.1
	Oil	2.1	3.2	2.2	1.8	0.5	0.6	...	...	...	0.5	0.6	...	...	...
Total	Seed	*65.7*	*44.2*	*81.4*	*117.4*	*57.1*	*99.6*	*5.4*	*42.3*	*65.4*	*8.8*	*15.4*	*0.8*	*6.6*	*10.1*
	Oil	*3.8*	*4.0*	*5.0*	*3.0*	*0.6*	*1.0*	...	...	...	*0.6*	*1.0*	...	...	...
AFRICA															
Algeria	Oil	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	...
Morocco[3]	Oil	11.5	2.3	0.5	5.0	—	3.0	7.0	8.3	...	—	3.0	7.0	8.3	...
United Arab Rep.: Egypt	Seed	33.7	31.6	4.8	10.6	2.0	7.8	—	—	—	0.3	1.2	—	—	—
	Oil	10.0	22.5	11.5	6.4	0.4	5.9	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.4	5.9	0.5	0.6	1.1
Total	Seed	*33.7*	*31.6*	*4.8*	*10.6*	*2.0*	*7.8*	—	—	—	*0.3*	*1.2*	—	—	—
	Oil	*26.7*	*24.8*	*12.0*	*11.4*	*0.4*	*8.9*	*7.5*	*9.0*	...	*0.4*	*8.9*	*7.5*	*9.0*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**Seed**	**338**	**324**	**310**	**415**	**230**	**360**	**40**	**155**	**240**	**35**	**55**	**5**	**25**	**35**
	Oil	**317**	**239**	**138**	**200**	**95**	**140**	**90**	**150**	**190**	**95**	**140**	**90**	**150**	**190**
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**130**	**195**	**95**	**175**	**225**

NOTE: Oil equivalent of cottonseed: 15.5% of weight. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in cottonseed and oil. The countries shown accounted for about 73% of world exports and 67% of world imports in 1958 for the combined cottonseed and oil.

[1](a) Cottonseed oil refined but not processed, and cottonseed oil crude ; (b) 1954, cottonseed oil deodorized or hydrogenated ; afterwards, cottonseed oil refined and further processed. — [2]Excluding imports through free zones (*perimetros libres*). — [3]Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco.

NOTE : Equivalent en huile des graines de coton: 15,5% du poids. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial des graines et de l'huile de coton. Pour 1958, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 73% des exportations mondiales et 67% des importations mondiales pour les graines et l'huile combinées.

[1](a) Huile de coton raffinée, mais n'ayant pas subi de traitement ultérieur, et huile de coton brute; (b) 1954, huile de coton désodorisée ou hydrogénée ; par la suite, huile de coton raffinée et ayant subi un traitement ultérieur. — [2]Non compris les importations par les zones franches (*perimetros libres*). — [3]Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc.

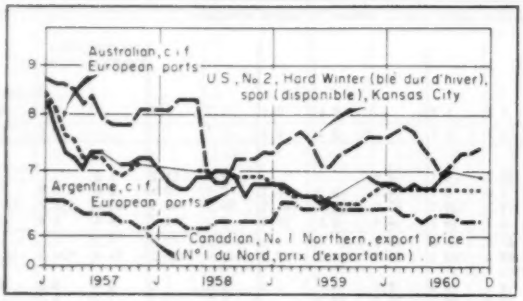
Price series of international significance

Séries de prix d'intérêt international

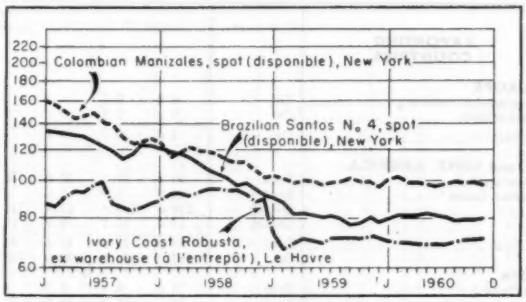
1957-60

U.S. cents per kilogram - Cents U.S. le kilogramme

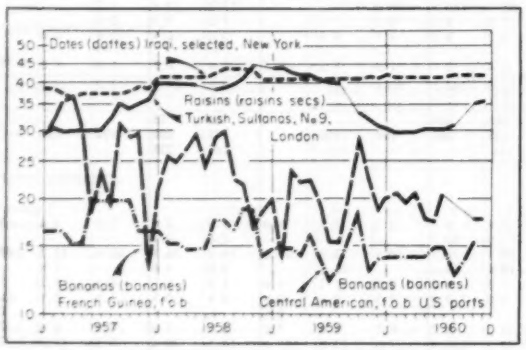
WHEAT - FROMENT


Australian, c.i.f. European ports
U.S., No. 2, Hard Winter (blé dur d'hiver), spot (disponible), Kansas City
Argentine, c.i.f. European ports
Canadian, No. 1 Northern, export price (N° 1 du Nord, prix d'exportation)
9
8
7
6
0
J 1957 J 1958 J 1959 J 1960 D

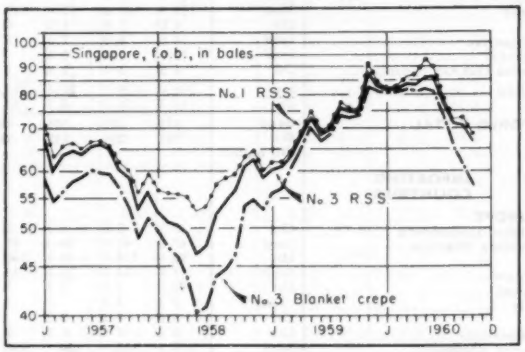
COFFEE - CAFÉ



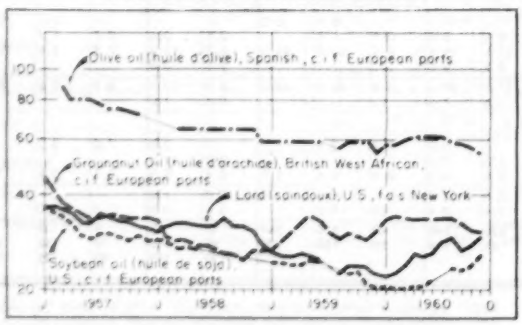
FRUIT - FRUITS



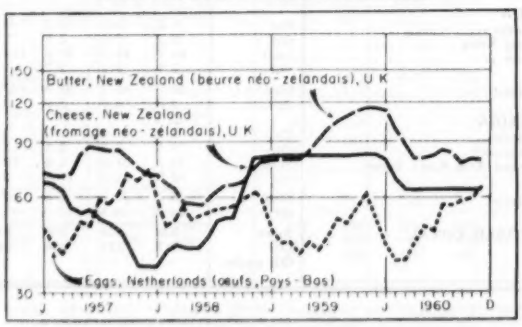
RUBBER - CAOUTCHOUC



FATS AND OILS - MATIÈRES GRASSES


Olive oil (huile d'olive), Spanish, c.i.f. European ports
Groundnut Oil (huile d'arachide), British West African, c.i.f. European ports
Lard (saindoux), U.S., f.o.s. New York
Soybean oil (huile de soja), U.S., c.i.f. European ports
100
80
60
40
20
J 1957 J 1958 J 1959 J 1960 D

DAIRY PRODUCTS - PRODUITS LAITIERS



NOTE: Please refer to price series in Table 15 for complete specifications and for quotations of recent months in original currencies.

NOTE: Prière de se reporter au tableau 15 pour les spécifications complètes et les prix des derniers mois dans les monnaies originales.

Table 15. - Price series of international significance **Tableau 15. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international**

Commodity : Description of series — Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1959		1960										
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS														
Wheat														
Canada : No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, export price, (Class II	Can.$/ 60 lb.	1.65	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.65	1.66	1.68	1.68	1.67	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.64
European ports, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.:														
Argentine, Up-River	£/2240 lb.	25.2	24.6	24.7	24.5	24.4	24.5	24.4	24.4	24.9	25.3	—	—	24.9
Australian		24.1	24.3	24.5	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.4
U.S.: No. 2 Hard Winter, spot, Kansas City	U.S. $ /60 lb.	2.06	2.08	2.07	2.10	2.12	2.10	2.01	1.95	1.89	1.94	1.98	1.99	2.01
Rye														
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, spot, Winnipeg	Can. $/ 56 lb.	1.17	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.06	1.08	1.11	1.06	1.04	1.03	1.06	1.05	0.96
Barley														
European ports: Canadian No. 2, feed, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	22.0	21.4	21.5	21.4	21.2	21.7	21.8	21.4	20.7	21.4	21.2	20.5	19.9
Oats														
Canada: No. 2, Western, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, domestic wholesale and export price	Can. ¢/ 34 lb.	84	83	84	82	82	83	84	85	85	88	86	85	7.7
Maize														
European ports, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.:														
Argentine	£/2240 lb.	20.9	21.0	21.4	21.2	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.4	21.4	21.7	22.0	21.6	21.8
U.S. No 2, yellow		20.8	20.8	21.1	21.0	21.3	22.0	21.7	21.0	20.9	20.8	21.0	20.3	19.2
Sorghum														
European ports: U.S. Milo No. 2, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	19.4	19.4	19.3	19.1	19.0	19.1	19.4	18.7	18.1	18.0	18.3	18.0	17.9
Rice [1]														
Thailand: White rice, 5-7-% broken, government standard, f.o.b. Bangkok	£/ 1000 kg.	45.0	43.5	44.0	43.0	41.5	41.5	41.5	43.5	44.2	51.0	48.5	46.0	44.5
U.S.: Zenith, No. 2, milled wholesale price, New Orleans	U.S. $ 100 lb.	8.15	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.30	8.15	7.95	7.72	7.80	7.94
Sugar [2]														
Cuba: Raw, 96°, export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 4 contract) f.o.b.	U S. ¢/lb.	2.96	3.00	2.97	3.02	3.05	3.04	3.05	2.97	3.26	3.31	3.25	3.25	3.25
U.S.: Raw, 96°, c.i.f. New York.	U S. ¢/lb.	5.95	5.67	5.39	5.50	5.62	5.67	5.59	5.75	5.98	5.96	6.09	6.01	6.03
Potatoes														
Germany, Western: New crop, Italian, best quality, Munich	Marks/ 100 kg.	—	—	—	—	68	68	68	68	—	—	—	—	—
Onions														
U.K.: London, first quality														
From Netherlands	Sh /56-lb.	16.1	14.6	14.6	13.1	13.4	—	—	—	—	11.6	10.2	9.7	12.0
From Egypt	sack	—	—	—	—	20.0	18.7	13.8	16.1	—	6.5	—	—	—
Tomatoes														
U.K.: Canary Islands, first quality, London	Pence/lb.	10.4	14.3	10.4	14.5	12.9	14.5	12.1	—	—	—	—	—	7.8
Bananas														
France: Republic of Guinea, f.o.r., French ports	F. francs/ kg.	108	90	0.98	1.01	0.96	1.01	0.87	0.86	1.00	—	—	0.87	0.87
U.S.: Central America, f.o.b. port of entry	U.S.$/100 lb.	5.75	6.25	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.75	6.75	6.75	5.75	6.25	7.00	...
Oranges														
Germany, Western: Auction price, Hamburg:	Marks/													
South African	34-kg. case	35.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.0	21.6	23.1	27.2	27.0	20.3
Spanish	35-kg. case	29.4	21.6	24.7	26.4	24.8	24.4	27.5	—	—	—	—	—	20.5
U.K.: Auction price, London:	Sh./													
Israeli	39-kg. case	—	53.7	52.9	48.8	44.9	46.7	42.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
South African	30-kg. case	47.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	48.9	33.0	40.5	39.2	42.3	31.1
Lemons														
Germany, Western: Sicilian, first class, auction price, Hamburg	Marks/ 39.5-kg. case	25.1	25.1	23.9	24.2	24.5	29.7	26.1	28.2	22.4	27.1	43.4	34.2	26.3

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 15. - Price series of international significance (continued)

Tableau 15. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series — Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1959		1960										
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Grapefruit														
U.K.: Auction price, London:														
Israeli	Sh./ 40-kg. case	40.1	46.4	47.5	43.7	43.0	44.9	38.0	—	—	—	—	—	54.4
South African		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[5]36.9	—	[5]39.0	—	[5]32.0	—
Apples														
Germany, Western: Italian dessert, best quality, Munich	Marks/100 kg.	73	79	67	73	76	80	84	86	86	—	57	54	70
Raisins														
U.K.: Sultanas, London:														
Australian, 5 - Crown, ex wharf	Sh./112 lb.	134	130	120	116	123	123	120	116	124	132	136	141	143
Turkish, No. 9, spot		116	112	109	108	108	108	110	109	109	112	—	126	128
Dates														
U.S.: Iraqi Hallowi, selected, 60's [4], New York	U.S. ¢/lb.	18.5	18.5	19.0	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	[5]19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Soybeans														
European ports [7]: U.S. No. 2, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/ 2240 lb.	34.7	34.3	34.0	33.2	33.3	33.8	33.9	33.1	33.3	33.7	33.4	32.3	32.8
Groundnuts														
European ports [7]: Nigerian, shelled, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	66.0	68.9	76.0	77.2	75.0	75.2	75.4	74.4	74.1	72.8	68.2	66.1	63.1
Linseed														
U.K.: Canadian No. 1, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f., London	£/2240 lb.	65.5	57.4	55.9	55.8	55.2	55.9	55.2	52.9	51.4	53.9	51.2	49.7	48.0
Copra														
European ports [7]: Philippine, bulk, nearest forward shipment c.i.f.	U.S. $/2240 lb.	247	243	261	252	240	217	209	192	192	191	176	176	182
Olive oil														
European ports: Spanish, edible, 1%, f.o.b.	£/1000 kg.	213.0	193.6	203.8	206.2	212.5	218.4	220.0	220.0	217.5	210.0	207.5	201.9	193.0
Soybean oil														
European ports : U.S. crude, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	U.S. £/2240 lb.	214	207	208	204	204	209	212	220	—	241	235	242	262
Groundnut oil														
European ports: British West African, 3-5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/ 2240 lb.	104.2	108.6	121.0	123.9	122.6	120.8	121.5	121.2	121.8	121.8	117.1	112.3	110.0
Linseed oil														
U.K.: Argentine, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. London	£/2240 lb.	101.8	94.3	90.7	90.5	93.2	94.6	97.7	97.8	94.6	95.8	95.7	94.6	89.2
Coconut oil														
European ports: Straits, 3½%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	133.2	129.7	134.1	132.0	127.6	120.4	115.0	99.1	101.1	99.6	94.2	92.6	94.1
Palm oil														
European ports: Nigerian, 5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	83.3	84.4	84.5	83.2	81.5	81.5	81.5	79.6	80.3	81.8	81.2	80.5	80.4
Groundnut cake														
U.K.: Nigerian, 56%, protein, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. at ports	£/2240 lb.	38.0	37.8	37.6	33.9	33.8	34.8	35.8	36.4	37.2	37.8	37.0	35.8	34.5
Coffee														
France: Ivory Coast Robusta, ex warehouse, Le Havre [8]	F. francs/kg.	350	348	[3]3.44	3.40	3.40	3.38	3.41	3.44	3.41	3.45	3.47	3.49	3.50
U.S.: Spot, New York:														
Brazilian Santos No. 4	U.S. ¢ /lb.	36.6	35.8	36.3	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.2	37.0	36.5	36.0	36.2	36.2	36.4
Colombian Manizales	U.S. ¢ /lb.	45.2	44.0	45.7	46.0	45.1	45.2	44.7	44.4	44.6	45.2	44.8	44.9	44.4
Cocoa beans														
European ports: Good fermented Ghana, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	Sh./50 kg.	250	234	229	221	215	218	220	221	223	219	213	215	206
U.S.: Spot, New York:														
Accra	U.S. ¢ /lb.	34.1	31.4	30.0	28.7	27.3	28.1	28.6	28.4	28.9	28.0	29.0	29.6	28.1
Bahia	U.S. ¢ /lb.	33.9	30.9	29.8	28.2	25.9	26.1	26.0	26.3	26.9	27.5	26.1	26.6	26.3

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 15. - Price series of international significance (continued)

Tableau 15. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series — Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1959		1960										
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Tea														
Ceylon: For export, high grown, auction price[9], Colombo	Rupees/lb.	2.16	2.10	2.02	2.00	2.08	1.92	1.84	1.79	1.90	2.23	2.30	2.17	2.29
India: For export, auction price[9] Calcutta	Rupees/lb.	2.27	2.35	2.26	2.13	1.89	—	—	2.26	2.84	2.71	2.62	2.48	2.38
Pepper														
U.S.: Black, Malabar, spot New York	U.S. e./lb.	40.8	49.5	71.0	61.6	59.8	62.4	59.3	66.1	62.8	57.5	54.2	50.0	53.5
Tobacco														
S. and N. W. Rhodesia: Flue-cured, auction price	Pence/lb.	—	—	—	—	—	30.2	33.6	38.6	39.4	38.0	27.8	16.0	—
U.S.: Flue-cured, auction price	U.S. e./lb.	52.0	43.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	55.1	57.9	61.3	60.9	57.0
Cigarette leaf, unstemmed, average import value from Turkey	U.S. e./lb.	69.1	69.2	68.9	69.2	69.7	67.6	69.9	69.9	67.1	69.4	66.9	59.0	...
Cotton														
U.K.: c.i.f. Liverpool: American, Texas Middling 15/16"	Pence/lb.	21.0	22.1	21.8	21.8	21.8	22.0	21.8	21.9	21.9	21.8	22.1	22.2	22.6
Egyptian, Karnak, fully good.	Pence/lb.	33.1	35.8	40.7	45.0	42.1	41.8	41.9	41.9	41.4	41.2	41.6	41.7	42.1
Flax														
U.K.: Belgian, medium, water-retted, c.i.f., at ports	£/2240 lb.	249	245	245	245	241	240	240	240	240	244	246	249	252
Jute														
U.K.: Raw, Pakistan, mill firsts, c. & f. Dundee	£/2240 lb.	110.1	115.4	117.1	113.5	114.0	115.6	144.3	139.6	121.6	123.3	131.1	184.6	[10]195.0
Sisal														
U.K.: British East African No. 1, c.i.f. London	£/2240 lb.	91.9	97.1	100.4	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0	102.0	99.4	102.6	103.0	103.0	102.2
Silk														
U.S.: Japanese, raw, 20/22 denier, grade 2A, New York	U S $/lb.	4.33	4.48	4.49	4.40	4.32	4.37	4.44	4.52	4.59	4.80	4.96	4.74	4.69
Rayon[11]														
Italy: Viscose filament, 120/28 denier, Milan	1000 lire/ 100 kg.	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	[10]91.4	[10]91.4
Japan: Viscose filament, for export ex mill	Yen/lb.	153	150	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	...
Wool														
U.K.: Dominion, clean: 64's	Pence/lb.	95	97	96	91	93	99	93	92	88	82	82	81	84
50's	Pence/lb.	73	76	76	71	73	75	74	74	68	68	65	65	68
U.S.: Buenos Aires, greasy V/VI's, clean basis, in bond, Boston	U.S. e./lb.	76.0	78.2	81.0	81.0	81.2	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	80.6	76.5	76.5
Rubber														
Singapore: f.o.b., in bales: No. 1 R.S.S.	Straits e./lb.	127.1	117.1	114.1	115.1	119.0	120.0	128.9	123.9	109.4	100.1	100.9	95.1	...
No. 3 R.S.S.		120.9	115.5	113.2	113.6	115.6	115.3	118.7	118.8	107.8	99.0	97.9	92.9	...
No. 3 blanket crepe		114.6	113.7	112.4	112.0	113.4	112.0	114.0	112.4	102.5	90.8	84.7	79.5	...
Beef														
U.K.: Smithfield Market, London: Argentine, hindquarters chilled	Pence/lb.	22.4	26.6	27.4	27.7	29.9	32.6	29.4	27.5	29.1	30.4	31.5	27.6	24.7
Australian, hindquarters frozen	Pence/lb.	20.2	21.0	—	—	25.6	26.8	—	—	—	24.2	25.0	25.1	23.4
Lamb														
U.K.: New Zealand, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London	Pence/lb.	18.7	23.9	27.8	26.1	24.2	24.1	24.4	25.8	26.8	27.2	26.3	25.4	22.6
Bacon														
U.K.: Danish, Selection A, ex quay, London Provision Exchange	Sh./112 lb.	285	281	275	270	254	260	265	271	286	298	298	290	312
Tallow														
U.S.: Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U S. e./lb.	6.92	6.67	6.37	6.28	6.49	6.70	6.47	6.25	6.50	6.41	6.25	6.12	6.45
Lard														
U.S.: Pure, refined, 37-lb. cans, f.a.s., New York	U S e./lb.	10.7	10.2	10.0	10.2	10.8	11.7	11.5	11.8	12.8	13.2	12.0	12.5	13.3

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 15. - Price series of international significance (continued)

Tableau 15. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series — Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1959		1960										
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Hides														
U.K.: Argentine, frigorifico, ox, c. and f., at ports	Pence/lb.	15 8	17.2	20.4	18 9	18.9	19 4	17.3	15.2	15 3	14.8	14.2	13 2	14 1
U.S.: Native steers, heavy 58 lb. and upward, Chicago	U.S. ¢ /lb.	14.3	15.0	13.5	13 2	13.8	14.3	14 5	13.8	14 0	14.4	13 9	13 2	12 8
Butter														
U.K.: Salted, London Provision Exchange:														
Danish	Sh./ 112 lb.	490	440	413	358	331	293	293	300	323	318	298	329	336
New Zealand, finest		410	410	402	352	325	290	290	295	310	302	282	290	286
Cheese														
U.K.: New Zealand, waxed, finest, white, London Provision Exchange	Sh./112 lb.	301	301	289	250	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231
Eggs														
Denmark: Price paid producers by the Danish Egg Export Co-operative	Kr./kg.	3.80	3.31	2.71	2 38	2.44	2 62	3.12	2.78	3 46	3.94	3.91	3.85	[1] 4.16
Netherlands: Producer price, Roermond auctions	Guilders/ 100 kg.	235	196	160	144	145	161	185	181	218	214	221	227	...
FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS														
Fresh and frozen fish														
U.K. - England and Wales : British landings, average unit value, all sizes :														
Cod	Sh./112 lb.	77.8	71.1	68.7	69.3	65.0	69 4	56.8	54 3	58 4	70 5	70 7	...	...
Haddock		95.0	90.9	95.0	93 3	71.1	73 1	74 0	68 4	75 4	74 9	77.5	...	...
Plaice		136.5	153.7	129 1	102.9	133.3	108.1	135.8	125 0	150.3	141 3	150 8	...	...
Herrings		41.5	41.5	62.1	27.4	40 8	38 8	38 2	39 4	30 6	26 7	28 0	...	...
U.S.: Perch (ocean), fillets, frozen, 5-lb. cellowrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers, Boston	U.S. ¢ /lb.	23.4	24.0	24 4	24 5	25.1	25.9	25.8	25.2	25.0	24.5	24.5	26 0	27.5
Shrimp, frozen, headless 5-lb. carton, average price, Chicago	U.S. ¢ /lb.	62.4	64 2	65.6	67.4	68.1	76 7	79.4	80 2	77.8	65.7	69.5	74 1	72 8
Salted fish														
Italy: Cod, salted, pressed, Genoa	1000 lire/ 100 kg.	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23 5	21.8	22 2	22 2	22.2	24 0	24 0	[1] 24.0
Canned fish														
U.S.: Sardines, Maine in oil, brokers' quotations, delivered New York	U.S. $/case [12]	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8 75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.69	8 50
Tuna, light meat, solid pack, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S. $/case [13]	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	...
Fish meal														
U.S.: Menhaden, 60% protein, 100-lb. Burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S. $/ 2000 lb.	123	119	113	108	105	103	101	96	92	91	92	93	91
Fish oil														
U.S.: Menhaden crude, tanks, f.o.b. ship, Baltimore	U.S. ¢ /lb.	7.25	7 20	7.00	7 00	6.95	6.75	6.75	6 50	6.25	6.25	6 25	6.00	6.00
Whale oil														
European ports: Crude, bulk, ex tank, Rotterdam	£/1000 kg.	78 1	77.9	77.9	77.3	74 6	73.8	74.2	74.8	72.5	72.6	73.2	72.1	75.7
FOREST PRODUCTS														
Lumber														
Canada: Fir, finish B and better, 1" × 6"	Can. $/1000 board feet	146 7	146.7	148.4	148.4	149.2	149.2	147.4	147.4	147.4	144 0	152.8	152 8	142.1
Germany, Western: Edged spruce fir boards, 3 to 6 m. length, 8-18 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality, sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria	DM/cubic meter	150 8	150.8	150 8	150 9	151.2	152.0	152.5	152.5	152 8	152 8	152 8	153.8	154 0
Sweden: 2½" × 7" u/s red wood battens, f.o.b., export price, Harnosand district	1000 Kronor/ standard	1.20	1.20	1.22	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 15. - Price series of international significance (concluded)

Tableau 15. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (fin)

Commodity : Description of series — Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1959		1960										
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
U.K.: Average import value, c.i.f., sawn softwood	£/standard	70.0	71.8	74.0	75.5	78.8	79.3	76.6	74.9	75.5	74 2	76.5	76.5	...
U.S.: Douglas fir, dried 2" × 4" × 16', mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S. $/1000 board feet	82.3	82.6	83 5	83 5	83 2	83.2	82 5	80.4	80.8	80.2	80.1	[10]79.0	...
Wood pulp														
Canada: Dry, unbleached strong sulphite, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill	Can $/2000 lb.	128.2	128.3	128.7	128.5	128 2	130.1	132 0	132.1	131.6	129 8	130.2	131.5	131.4
Finland: Unbleached sulphate, average export value	1000 markkaa/ 1000 kg.	29.5	29.6	29.9	29.8	30.6	31.2	30.9	31.1	30.7	30.5	32.6	...	...
Sweden: Bleached dissolving sulphite, average export value	Kronor/1000 kg.	839	821	834	840	849	827	831	828	844	846	865	861	...
Newsprint														
Canada: Wholesale price f.o.b mill, Southern Quebec	Can. $/2000 lb.	111.5	111.6	111.9	111 8	111.5	113.1	114 8	115.5	115.1	113.5	113.8	114.9	...
Finland: Average export value	1000 markkaa/ 1000 kg.	40.6	40 5	40 8	40.7	40.8	40.6	41.0	41.1	40.8	41.0	40.7	...	...
U.K.: Average import value	£/112 lb	2.80	2.78	2.78	2.72	2.79	2.77	2.81	2.79	2.78	2 75	2.75	2.79	...
Paper														
Finland: Kraft, average export value	1000 markkaa/ 1000 kg.	46.7	46 7	45.8	47.6	47.0	47.2	47.7	47.2	47.2	46.0	46.6	...	...
SUMMARY PRICE INDEX														
United Nations price index of primary commodities in international trade (1953 = 100)														
All agricultural commodities:		93			92			91			91		...	...
Food		90			87			86			89		...	...
Nonfood		96			98			98			93		...	...
AGRICULTURAL COSTS AND SERVICE														
Maritime freight rates														
Grain to U.K.:														
From U.S. Gulf	Sh./2240 lb.	58.3	60 0	55 4	58.5	56 4	56.2	57.2	50 6	47.0	51.8	52.2	53.4	56.8
From St. Lawrence		47.5	47.5	47.5	45.5	45.9	46.8	45.0	38.1	37.0	39.0	40 6	43.6	46.6
From Northern Range		47.5	48.2	46.0	45.5	45.2	46.3	47.0	41.6	38.8	42.5	42.1	45.6	47.8
U.K. - General trip charter[14] Index numbers (1953 = 100)		107	106	106	99	94	98	93	93	92	92	95	91	...
Fertilizers[15]														
Ammonium sulphate: Germany, Western: 21%, bulk, wholesale price, delivered	DM/100 kg. nitrogen	97.8	98.8	100 8	102.8	102.8	102 8	102 8	102.8	89.1	91.1	91.7	92.5	95.7
Superphosphate: U.K.: 18%, 6-ton lots, wholesale price, London	£/ 2240 lb.	14.4	14 4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14 4	14 4	14.4	14 4	14.1	13.8	13 8	13.8
Muriate of potash : Germany, Western: 40%, bulk, wholesale price, delivered	DM/100 kg. K_2O	26.6	27.7	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	24.0	24 8	24.8	25.4	25.9	26 5	27.1

[1] The contract price of rice shipped from Burma to Ceylon under bilateral trade agreements was £ 33 per 2,240 lb., f.o.b. Burma ports through 1959 and £ 32 from January 1960. The basic variety is Ngatsein small mills specials 42% brokens. – [2] The contract price for 96° raw sugar paid by the U.K. Government to Commonwealth producers was £ 45.2.0 in 1959 and £ 44.8.10 in 1960. – [3] From this month forward prices are quoted in new francs (1 new franc = 100 old francs). – [4] Price quoted for 30-kg. case. Average for 39-kg. case is 54.9. – [5] 31-kg. case. – [6] From August 1960, 66's. – [7] Ports concerned may be Antwerp/Rotterdam-Hamburg/Bremen/Marseille. – [8] From June through October, Marseille. – [9] Exclusive of export duty and excise. Export duty in rupees per lb. : India : 0.26, plus excise duty equivalent to 0.4d., 0.7 d., or 1.8d., according to district of production. Ceylon : 0.42. – [10] Provisional. – [11] The price of German viscose staple, bright, ex mill, North Rhine-Westphalia was 2.55 DM per kg. throughout this period ; the price of British standard viscose staple, 1 1/4 denier 1 7/16 inch staple, was 22.75 pence throughout this period. – [12] 100 3 1/4-oz. cans per case. – [13] 48 6 1/2-oz. cans per case. – [14] Based on weighted average of quotations of ships of all flags on important routes all over the world in which U. K. tramps ships were employed in 1951, except U.K.-Elbe/Brest route. – [15] Net of subsidies paid to farmers.

[1] Le prix contractuel du riz expédié de Birmanie à Ceylan en vertu d'accords commerciaux bilatéraux était de £33 les 2.240 lb., f.o.b. ports birmans jusqu'à fin 1959 et £ 32 à partir de janvier 1960. Il s'agit surtout de la variété Ngatsein « small mills specials », 42% de brisures. – [2] Le prix contractuel payé par le gouvernement britannique aux producteurs du Commonwealth pour le sucre brut de 96° était de £ 45/2/0 en 1959 et de £ 44/8/10 en 1960. – [3] A partir de ce mois, les prix sont cotés en nouveaux francs (1 NF = 100 anciens francs). – [4] Prix coté pour la caisse de 30 kg. La moyenne pour la caisse de 39 kg est de 54,9. – [5] Caisse de 31 kg. – [6] A partir d'août 1960, 66's. – [7] Les ports en question peuvent être Anvers/Rotterdam-Hambourg/ Brême/Marseille. – [8] A partir de juin jusqu'à octobre, Marseille. – [9] Non compris les droits d'exportation et les taxes. Les droits d'exportation sont, en roupies par lb : Inde : 0,26, plus une taxe équivalent à 0,4, 0,7 ou 1,8 penny selon la région de production. Ceylan: 0,42. – [10] Chiffre provisoire. – [11] Le prix de la fibranne viscose allemande, brillante, à l'usine Nord-Rhin-Wesphalie, était de DM 2,55 le kg. pendant toute la période; le prix de la fibranne viscose « standard » britannique, 1 1/2 denier, fibre de 1 7/16 d'*inch* était de 22.75 pence pendant toute la période. – [12] Caisses de 100 boîtes de 3 1/4 oz. – [13] Caisses de 48 boîtes de 6 1/2 oz. – [14] Basé sur la moyenne pondérée des taux des navires battant tous pavillons sur toutes les importantes routes du monde sur lesquelles navigait en 1951 la flotte britannique de tramps, à l'exception de la route Royaume-Uni-Elbe/Brest. – [15] Non compris les subventions aux exploitants.

Table 16. - Fluid milk: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 16. - Lait liquide: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Canada I	Canada II	Denmark	Germany, Western	Italy I	Italy II	Netherlands	Sweden	United Kingdom	United States
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales									
	Dollars/100 lb.		Kroner/100 kg.	Marks/100 kg.	1000 Lire/hl.		Guilders/100 kg.	Kronor/100 kg.	Pence/gallon	Dollars/100 lb.
1950	2.63	3.91	34.6	[1]23.5	4.64	4.15	[1]17.5	29.1	33.9	3.89
1951	2.97	4.08	34.4	25.6	4.78	4.22	22.0	31.4	36.1	4.58
1952	2.94	4.37	38.1	26.6	5.54	4.77	20.8	34.4	38.1	4.85
1953	2.86	4.41	38.2	25.8	6.00	4.63	21.5	34.7	38.8	4.32
1954	2.84	4.37	38.0	27.6	6.00	4.14	23.2	34.5	38.4	3.97
1955	2.85	4.33	40.4	29.5	5.93	3.96	24.0	35.8	39.1	4.00
1956	2.90	4.32	38.9	31.9	5.20	3.99	28.4	40.5	38.7	4.14
1957	3.00	4.53	34.6	35.2	5.20	4.23	28.5	39.9	36.1	4.21
1958	3.09	4.63	31.7	33.5	5.66	4.82	28.0	38.1	36.5	4.12
1959	3.18	4.69	40.0	34.0	5.70	4.94	[2]28.9	41.2	[3]37.7	4.15
1959 VII	2.96	4.62	36.8	32.3	5.70	4.91	18.6	37.4	31.5	3.92
VIII	2.99	4.61	41.5	33.1	5.70	5.08	19.6	39.5	36.5	4.11
IX	3.04	4.64	41.9	34.1	5.70	5.33	22.4	44.2	40.2	4.38
X	3.21	4.80	45.6	36.1	5.70	5.49	29.4	45.7	42.6	4.57
XI	3.40	4.81	49.3	37.9	5.70	5.52	30.6	46.4	43.6	4.62
XII	3.49	4.79	46.0	37.7	5.70	5.52	23.4	46.6	43.5	4.49
1960 I	3.55	4.77	42.3	34.6	5.70	5.16	21.6	45.4	43.2	4.36
II	3.54	4.76	40.0	34.9	5.70	4.86	19.6	44.8	41.9	4.27
III	3.39	4.78	36.8	33.1	5.70	4.55	15.8	44.2	39.2	4.19
IV	3.19	4.77	34.8	32.3	5.70	4.42	15.1	42.4	34.6	3.96
V	3.01	4.72	33.4	31.3	5.70	4.43	14.8	39.7	25.4	3.82
VI	2.89	4.72	33.4	30.7	5.70	4.44	14.6	38.8	25.3	3.80
VII	2.94	4.70	35.4	31.2	5.70	4.44	15.1	39.0	30.0	3.95
VIII	2.97	4.70	36.7	31.6	5.70	4.46	16.7	39.9	35.5	4.15
IX	3.07	4.72	36.9	32.7	5.70	4.61	18.8	44.0	37.3	4.42
X	...	...	37.0	33.2	5.70	4.50	...	45.8	38.9	4.57
XI	...	...	37.5	...	5.70	...	...	...	40.2	4.64
	Prices in U.S. dollars/hl. — Prix en dollars U.S./hl									
1950	5.17	7.69	4.86	[1]5.43	7.43	6.64	[1]4.47	5.45	8.70	8.32
1951	6.04	8.30	4.83	5.91	7.65	6.75	5.62	5.89	9.26	9.79
1952	6.43	9.56	5.35	6.14	8.87	7.63	5.31	6.45	9.78	10.37
1953	6.22	9.59	5.36	5.96	9.60	7.40	5.48	6.51	9.96	9.24
1954	6.24	9.60	5.34	6.37	9.60	6.64	5.91	6.47	9.85	8.49
1955	6.17	9.37	5.68	6.81	9.49	6.33	6.14	6.71	10.03	8.56
1956	6.31	9.40	5.47	7.64	8.32	6.38	7.26	7.59	9.93	8.85
1957	6.69	10.10	4.86	8.12	8.32	6.76	7.26	7.48	9.26	9.00
1958	6.81	10.21	4.45	7.74	9.05	7.72	7.16	7.14	9.37	8.81
1959	7.10	10.47	5.61	7.85	9.12	7.90	[2]7.38	7.72	[3]9.68	8.87
1959 VII	6.60	10.30	5.17	7.46	9.12	7.86	4.75	7.01	8.08	8.38
VIII	6.72	10.36	5.83	7.66	9.12	8.12	5.01	7.41	9.37	8.79
IX	6.86	10.47	5.88	7.88	9.12	8.53	5.73	8.29	10.32	9.37
X	7.25	10.84	6.41	8.34	9.12	8.79	7.52	8.57	10.93	9.77
XI	7.66	10.84	6.93	8.75	9.12	8.84	7.82	8.70	11.19	9.88
XII	7.83	10.75	6.46	8.71	9.12	8.83	5.97	8.74	11.16	9.60
1960 I	7.97	10.70	5.94	7.99	9.12	8.26	5.50	8.51	11.09	9.32
II	7.96	10.70	5.61	8.06	9.12	7.78	5.01	8.40	10.75	9.13
III	7.58	10.68	5.16	7.64	9.12	7.28	4.04	8.29	10.06	8.96
IV	7.06	10.56	4.88	7.46	9.12	7.07	3.85	7.95	8.88	8.47
V	6.52	10.22	4.69	7.23	9.12	7.08	3.76	7.44	6.52	8.17
VI	6.31	10.30	4.69	7.09	9.12	7.10	3.72	7.28	6.49	8.13
VII	6.44	10.30	4.97	7.21	9.12	7.11	3.86	7.31	7.70	8.45
VIII	6.55	10.36	5.15	7.30	9.12	7.14	4.25	7.48	9.11	8.87
IX	6.71	10.32	5.18	7.55	9.12	7.38	4.79	8.25	9.57	9.45
X	...	...	5.20	7.67	9.12	7.21	...	8.59	9.98	9.77
XI	...	...	5.27	...	...	...	...	...	10.32	9.92

[1]From this year forward, season average: Western Germany, July-June; Netherlands, November-October. – [2]Guaranteed price for a quantity of 5 million tons. – [3]Provisional.

Canada: I - Combined sales of milk, cream, and farm butter (all in terms of milk) average producer price. **II** - Milk sold for fluid use, average producer price. – **Denmark:** Whole milk, 3.65 percent butterfat content, for all types of utilization, average producer price. – **Germany, Western :** Whole milk, average producer price. – **Italy: I** - Cow's milk for fluid use, producer price, – Milan. **II** - Cow's milk for industrial use, producer price, Milan. – **Netherlands:** Whole milk, average producer price, excluding final settlement payments by dairies. – **Sweden :** Milk of 3.5 percent butterfat content, average producer price ; includes extra payments for milk from tuberculin-tested herds, but excludes dividends. – **United Kingdom :** Whole milk, average producer pool price in England and Wales, including quality premiums, level delivery bonuses and Exchequer payments. – **United States :** Whole milk, delivered to plants and dealers, average producer price.

[1]A partir de cette année, moyenne de la campagne laitière: Allemagne occidentale, juillet-juin; Pays-Bas, novembre-octobre. – [2]Prix garanti pour une quantité de 5 millions de tonnes. – [3]Chiffre provisoire.

Canada: I - Ventes totales de lait, crème et beurre de ferme (le tout exprimé en équivalent de lait), prix moyen à la production. **II** - Lait pour consommation à l'état liquide, prix moyen à la production. – **Danemark:** Lait entier, contenant 3,65 pour cent de matière grasse, pour tous usages, prix moyen à la production. – **Allemagne occidentale :** Lait entier, prix moyen à la production. – **Italie: I** - Lait de vache pour consommation à l'état liquide, prix à la production, Milan. **II** - Lait de vache pour transformation industrielle, prix à la production, Milan. – **Pays-Bas:** Lait entier, prix moyen à la production, non compris les sommes versées en règlement définitif par les laiteries. – **Suède:** Lait contenant 3,5 pour cent de matière grasse, prix moyen à la production ; y compris les paiements supplémentaires pour le lait provenant de troupeaux tuberculinés mais non compris les dividendes. – **Royaume-Uni:** Lait entier, prix moyen à la production du « pool » en Angleterre et pays de Galles, y compris les primes de qualité, les primes pour livraisons égalisées pendant toute l'année et les paiements de l'Echiquier. – **Etats-Unis:** Lait entier, livré aux laiteries et aux revendeurs, prix moyen à la production.

Table 17. - Butter: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 17. - Beurre: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Australia	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany, Western	Ireland	Netherlands	Sweden	Switzerland	Union of South Africa	United Kingdom I	United Kingdom II	United States
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales													
	Sh./ 112 lb.	Francs/ kg.	Cents/ lb.	Kroner/ 100 kg.	Francs/ kg.	Marks/ 100 kg.	Sh./ 112 lb	Guilders/ 100 kg.	Kronor/ 100 kg.	Francs/ kg.	Pence/ lb.	Sh./ 112 lb.	Sh./ 112 lb.	Cents/ lb.
1950	[1]324	78.2	58.0	571	542	490	350	420	495	8.60	30.0	165	165	61.7
1951	429	82.8	65.0	559	563	548	383	393	570	8.80	31.2	222	222	69.2
1952	483	86.0	62.4	618	644	570	399	424	587	8.97	33.0	252	252	72.2
1953	490	85.2	61.0	662	640	551	426	392	603	9.22	36.2	304	304	65.9
1954	475	82.9	59.9	655	538	566	430	389	605	9.18	37.5	374	373	59.7
1955	466	83.5	59.8	676	569	606	430	423	616	9.30	37.5	398	355	57.4
1956	458	82.8	58.6	659	608	618	430	419	665	9.63	37.5	390	323	59.2
1957	452	85.7	60.7	551	577	630	428	418	635	9.80	37.5	320	285	59.6
1958	478	80.3	64.5	449	636	613	416	331	513	9.78	37.5	274	237	58.7
1959	[2]457	82.2	65.0	653	791	626	420	405	547	9.65	37.8	383	345	59.8
1959 VII	457	79.2	64.4	600	768	608	428	395	506	9.65	37.5	381	354	58.0
VIII	457	81.5	64.4	700	830	618	428	412	539	9.65	37.5	413	376	60.1
IX	457	82.9	64.4	710	862	627	428	452	565	9.65	37.5	430	392	62.6
X	457	84.9	64.5	750	881	647	428	514	589	9.65	37.5	453	399	61.8
XI	457	86.0	64.7	792	866	692	428	592	613	9.65	39.0	490	410	64.0
XII	457	86.4	65.2	777	882	612	428	454	615	9.65	39.0	440	410	64.0
1960 I	457	86.4	65.5	700	8.78	600	428	436	605	9.65	39.0	413	402	58.0
II	457	85.0	65.5	687	7.69	593	428	436	605	9.65	39.0	358	352	58.0
III	457	83.2	65.5	610	7.00	584	428	354	605	9.65	39.0	331	325	58.0
IV	457	81.3	65.3	562	7.36	575	445	349	505	...	39.0	293	290	58.0
V	457	80.0	64.3	530	7.48	564	456	349	505	...	39.0	293	290	57.9
VI	457	80.2	63.9	530	7.18	558	456	349	505	...	40.0	300	295	58.0
VII	...	80.0	63.9	530	7.36	561	456	349	505	...	40.0	323	310	58.0
VIII	...	80.1	64.0	530	7.28	563	456	349	505	...	40.0	318	302	59.1
IX	...	81.4	64.2	530	7.52	565	456	349	505	...	40.0	298	285	61.3
X	...	82.2	64.7	559	7.71	572	456	349	522	...	...	329	290	60.8
XI	...	84.1	65.2	580	7.65	578	...	350	555	...	...	336	286	61.5
	Prices in U.S. dollars/kg. — Prix en dollars U.S./kg													
1950	[1]0.71	1.56	1.18	0.83	1.55	1.17	0.96	1.10	0.96	1.99	0.77	0.45	0.45	1.36
1951	0.95	1.66	1.36	0.81	1.61	1.30	1.06	1.03	1.10	2.03	0.80	0.61	0.61	1.53
1952	1.06	1.72	1.41	0.90	1.84	1.36	1.10	1.12	1.13	2.08	0.85	0.69	0.69	1.59
1953	1.08	1.70	1.37	0.96	1.83	1.31	1.18	1.03	1.17	2.15	0.93	0.84	0.84	1.45
1954	1.05	1.66	1.36	0.95	1.54	1.35	1.19	1.02	1.17	2.14	0.96	1.03	1.03	1.32
1955	1.03	1.67	1.34	0.98	1.63	1.44	1.19	1.11	1.19	2.17	0.96	1.10	0.98	1.26
1956	1.01	1.66	1.32	0.95	1.74	1.47	1.19	1.10	1.28	2.25	0.96	1.07	0.89	1.30
1957	1.00	1.71	1.40	0.80	1.53	1.50	1.18	1.10	1.23	2.29	0.96	0.88	0.78	1.31
1958	1.05	1.61	1.47	0.65	1.51	1.46	1.15	0.87	0.99	2.28	0.96	0.76	0.65	1.29
1959	[2]1.01	1.64	1.50	0.94	1.60	1.49	1.16	1.07	1.06	2.25	0.98	1.06	0.95	1.32
1959 VII	1.01	1.58	1.48	0.87	1.56	1.45	1.18	1.04	0.98	2.25	0.96	1.05	0.98	1.28
VIII	1.01	1.63	1.49	1.01	1.68	1.47	1.18	1.08	1.04	2.25	0.96	1.14	1.04	1.32
IX	1.01	1.66	1.50	1.03	1.75	1.49	1.18	1.19	1.09	2.25	0.96	1.18	1.08	1.38
X	1.01	1.70	1.50	1.09	1.78	1.54	1.18	1.35	1.14	2.25	0.96	1.25	1.10	1.36
XI	1.01	1.72	1.50	1.15	1.75	1.65	1.18	1.56	1.18	2.25	1.00	1.35	1.13	1.41
XII	1.01	1.73	1.51	1.12	1.79	1.46	1.18	1.20	1.19	2.25	1.00	1.21	1.13	1.41
1960 I	1.01	1.73	1.52	1.01	1.78	1.43	1.18	1.15	1.17	2.25	1.00	1.14	1.11	1.28
II	1.01	1.70	1.52	0.99	1.56	1.41	1.18	1.15	1.17	2.25	1.00	0.99	0.97	1.28
III	1.01	1.66	1.51	0.88	1.42	1.39	1.18	0.93	1.17	2.25	1.00	0.91	0.90	1.28
IV	1.01	1.62	1.49	0.81	1.49	1.37	1.23	0.92	0.98	...	1.00	0.81	0.80	1.28
V	1.01	1.60	1.44	0.77	1.52	1.34	1.26	0.92	0.98	...	1.00	0.81	0.80	1.28
VI	1.01	1.60	1.44	0.77	1.45	1.33	1.26	0.92	0.98	...	1.03	0.83	0.81	1.28
VII	...	1.60	1.44	0.77	1.49	1.34	1.26	0.92	0.98	...	1.03	0.89	0.85	1.28
VIII	...	1.60	1.46	0.77	1.48	1.34	1.26	0.92	0.98	...	1.03	0.88	0.83	1.30
IX	...	1.63	1.45	0.77	1.52	1.34	1.26	0.92	0.98	...	1.03	0.82	0.78	1.35
X	...	1.64	1.46	0.81	1.56	1.36	1.26	0.92	1.01	...	...	0.91	0.80	1.34
XI	...	1.68	1.47	0.84	1.55	1.38	...	0.92	1.07	...	...	0.93	0.79	1.36

[1]From this year forward, season average July-June. – [2]From July 1959, interim payment.

Australia : Average returns to manufacturers for all types of sales (local, interstate, and overseas), including cold storage charges and government subsidies. – **Belgium :** Dairy, average producer price excluding tax, leading markets. – **Canada:** First grade creamery prints, wholesale price exclusive of subsidies, Montreal. – **Denmark:** Average producer price fixed by the Danish Butter Export Commission. – **France:** Wholesale price, including tax, Paris. – **Germany, Western:** Best dairy, standard selling price including packaging, free producer's station, Lower Saxony; from August 1954, free purchaser's station. – **Ireland :** Net returns to dairies, wholesale lots. – **Netherlands:** Average price paid by wholesalers. – **Sweden:** Official bulk selling price, f.o.b. dairy; from May 1953, salted, " Rune " brand only. – **Switzerland:** Centrifugal, first quality, producer price guaranteed by the Central Milk Producers' Union. – **Union of South Africa:** Dairy, choice, wholesale price including subsidies fixed by the Dairy Industry Control Board. – **United Kingdom: I -** Danish, finest, ex store, London; 1950 through April 1954, Ministry of Food first hand selling price. **II -** New Zealand, finest, salted, ex store, London; 1950 through April 1954, Ministry of Food first hand selling price. – **United States:** Grade A, 92 score, wholesale price, Chicago.

[1]A partir de cette année, prix moyen de la campagne commerciale juillet-juin. – [2]Depuis juillet 1959, paiement intérimaire.

Australie: Rentrées moyennes des fabricants pour tous genres de ventes (locales, entre Etats, à l'étranger), y compris les frais d'entreposage frigorifique et les subventions du gouvernement. – **Belgique:** Beurre de beurrerie, prix moyen à la production sur les marchés régulateurs du pays, taxes non comprises. – **Canada:** Beurre de beurrerie de première qualité, en pains, prix de gros à Montréal, non compris les primes. – **Danemark:** Prix moyen à la production fixé par la Commission danoise d'exportation de beurre. – **France :** Prix de gros, taxes comprises, Paris. – **Allemagne occidentale:** Beurre de beurrerie, surchoix, prix de vente standard, y compris l'emballage, franco gare du producteur, Basse-Saxe; depuis août 1954, franco gare de l'acheteur. – **Irlande:** Rentrées nettes des beurreries pour la vente en gros. – **Pays-Bas:** Prix moyen payé par les grossistes. – **Suède:** Prix officiel de vente, en vrac, f.o.b. beurrerie; depuis mai 1953, beurre salé, marque « Rune », seulement. – **Suisse :** Beurre centrifugé, premier choix, prix à la production garanti par l'Union centrale des producteurs de lait. – **Union sud-africaine:** Beurre de beurrerie premier choix, prix de gros, y compris les subventions fixées par l'Office de contrôle de l'industrie laitière. – **Royaume-Uni: I -** Beurre danois, première qualité, en entrepôt, Londres; de 1950 à fin avril 1954, prix du Ministère du ravitaillement pour ventes directes. **II -** Beurre de Nouvelle-Zélande, salé, première qualité, en entrepôt, Londres; de 1950 à fin avril 1954, prix du Ministère du ravitaillement pour ventes directes. – **Etats-Unis:** Qualité A, 92 points, prix de gros, Chicago.

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Table 18. - Cheese: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 18. - Fromage: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Argentina	Australia	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany, Western	Italy	Netherlands	Switzerland	United Kingdom I	United Kingdom II	United States
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales											
	Pesos/ kg.	Sh./ 112 lb.	Cents/ lb.	Kroner/ kg.	Francs/ kg.	Marks/ 100 kg.	1000 Lire/ 100 kg.	Guilders/ 100 kg.	Francs/ 100 kg.	Sh./ 112 lb.	Sh./ 112 lb.	Cents/ lb.
1950	2.91	[1]182	37.0	3.41	289	317	[1]68.5	200	375	100	100	35.4
1951	3.73	240	47.0	3.57	283	326	64.0	209	383	103	103	42.7
1952	5.99	264	43.5	3.90	361	370	86.4	220	392	189	189	44.1
1953	5.61	264	45.0	3.50	303	342	92.7	196	405	200	200	41.4
1954	6.28	250	45.0	3.58	284	378	77.5	198	403	198	191	37.8
1955	7.21	294	45.0	3.81	304	380	58.1	204	409	235	194	37.3
1956	8.22	250	47.0	3.57	311	364	60.5	203	428	277	278	38.1
1957	12.95	276	46.0	3.52	343	368	72.0	206	420	230	188	39.0
1958	17.12	307	45.5	3.09	369	330	77.6	178	440	198	188	38.9
1959	35.22	[2]255	48.6	3.52	433	383	81.3	207	439	300	293	38.7
1959 VII	40.0	255	48.0	3.41	405	358	84.0	201	438	297	291	38.0
VIII	...	255	53.0	3.46	435	368	84.5	201	438	297	291	38.2
IX	39.5	255	53.0	3.75	470	379	76.1	212	438	296	291	38.5
X	39.5	255	53.0	4.30	490	388	79.0	254	438	305	295	38.8
XI	41.0	255	53.0	4.32	505	398	80.0	239	438	318	301	40.1
XII	40.5	255	51.0	3.98	490	393	80.0	204	438	311	301	41.5
1960 I	41.0	255	52.0	3.59	5.05	375	80.0	199	438	301	289	41.5
II	40.5	255	52.0	3.26	4.75	376	80.0	185	438	272	250	41.5
III	40.5	255	52.0	3.25	4.35	393	80.1	172	438	236	231	41.5
IV	44.0	255	52.0	3.25	4.55	398	82.6	170	...	236	231	40.4
V	45.0	255	52.0	3.25	4.20	393	84.0	168	...	236	231	39.2
VI	52.0	255	52.0	3.37	4.10	372	86.0	168	...	236	231	39.2
VII	55.0	...	52.0	3.43	4.15	365	86.0	172	...	238	231	39.2
VIII	50.0	...	52.0	3.50	3.95	367	86.0	183	...	235	231	40.1
IX	45.0	...	52.0	3.40	3.75	355	76.3	191	...	236	231	43.0
X	44.0	...	52.0	3.39	4.00	348	76.6	189	...	239	231	43.8
XI	38.5	...	52.0	3.28	3.80	...	...	183	...	238	231	43.8
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents U.S./kg											
1950	—	[1]40.1	75.0	49.4	82.7	75.4	[1]109.6	52.6	86.7	27.6	27.6	78.0
1951	—	53.0	98.5	51.7	80.8	77.6	102.4	55.0	88.3	28.2	28.2	94.1
1952	—	58.3	98.2	56.5	103.2	88.1	138.3	57.9	90.8	52.0	52.0	97.2
1953	—	58.3	100.9	50.7	86.6	81.4	148.4	51.6	94.4	55.2	55.2	91.3
1954	—	55.1	101.9	51.8	81.1	90.0	124.0	52.1	94.0	54.5	52.5	83.3
1955	—	64.8	100.4	55.2	86.9	90.5	93.0	53.7	95.4	64.8	53.3	82.2
1956	—	55.2	105.5	51.7	88.9	86.7	96.8	53.4	99.9	76.4	76.7	83.9
1957	—	60.8	105.7	51.0	90.9	87.6	115.2	54.3	98.0	63.4	51.9	86.0
1958	—	67.6	103.4	44.7	87.7	78.6	124.1	46.8	102.7	54.5	51.8	85.8
1959	44.1	[2]56.3	111.8	51.0	87.7	91.2	130.0	54.5	102.5	82.8	80.7	85.3
1959 VII	46.9	56.3	110.3	49.4	82.0	85.2	134.4	52.9	102.2	81.8	80.2	83.8
VIII	...	56.3	122.7	50.1	88.1	87.6	135.2	52.9	102.2	81.8	80.2	84.2
IX	47.4	56.3	123.3	54.3	95.2	90.2	121.8	55.8	102.2	81.7	80.2	84.9
X	47.7	56.3	123.4	62.3	99.2	92.4	126.4	66.8	102.2	84.1	81.2	85.5
XI	49.2	56.3	123.1	62.5	102.3	94.8	128.0	62.9	102.2	87.5	82.9	88.4
XII	48.6	56.3	118.0	57.6	99.2	93.6	128.0	53.7	102.2	85.6	79.6	91.5
1960 I	49.4	56.3	120.3	52.0	102.3	89.3	128.0	52.4	102.2	82.9	68.8	91.5
II	48.9	56.3	120.5	47.2	96.2	89.5	128.0	48.7	102.2	74.9	63.6	91.5
III	48.8	56.3	119.8	47.1	88.1	93.6	128.2	45.3	102.2	64.9	63.7	91.5
IV	52.9	56.3	118.7	47.1	92.2	94.8	132.2	44.7	...	64.9	63.7	89.1
V	54.3	56.3	116.0	47.1	85.1	93.6	134.4	44.2	...	65.1	63.7	86.4
VI	62.8	56.3	117.0	48.8	83.0	88.6	137.6	44.2	...	65.0	63.7	86.4
VII	66.4	...	117.5	49.7	84.1	86.9	137.6	45.3	...	65.4	63.7	86.4
VIII	60.4	...	118.2	50.7	80.0	87.4	137.6	48.2	...	64.9	63.7	88.4
IX	54.3	...	117.2	49.2	76.0	84.5	122.0	50.3	...	64.9	63.7	94.8
X	53.2	...	117.5	49.1	81.0	82.9	122.6	49.7	...	65.8	63.7	96.6
XI	46.4	...	117.2	47.5	77.0	...	...	48.2	...	65.4	63.7	96.6

[1]From this year forward, season average ; Australia, July-June; Italy, September-August. – [2]From July 1959 interim payment. – [3]Provisional.

Argentina: Full cream, wholesale price, Buenos Aires. – **Australia:** Average returns to manufacters for all types of sales (local, interstate, and overseas), including cold storage charges and government subsidies. – **Canada:** No. I, white, 30-lb. lots, wholesale price, Montreal. – **Denmark:** Full cream, 45 percent fat, producer price, fixed by the Danish Cheese Export Commission. – **France:** Gruyère and St. Paulin, wholesale price, including tax, Paris. – **Germany, Western:** Emmenthaler, first quality, 45 percent fat, dairies' standard selling price, Kempten/Allgau. – **Italy:** Parmesan, one-year-old, first quality, producer price, Reggio Emilia. – **Netherlands:** Full-cream, factory, average price paid by wholesalers, Leeuwarden. – **Switzerland:** Emmenthaler, for export, first quality, minimum fat content 45 percent, 60-kg. lots, producer price, guaranteed by the Central Milk Producers' Union. – **United Kingdom: I** - English factory Cheddar, ex store, London; 1950 through April 1954, Ministry of Food first hand selling price. **II** - New Zealand, finest, white, ex store, London; 1950 through April 1954, Ministry of Food first hand selling price. – **United States:** American, No. 1, fresh, single daisies, wholesale price. Chicago.

[1]A partir de cette année, prix moyen de la campagne commerciale : Australie, juillet-juin; Italie, septembre-août. – [2]Depuis juillet 1959, paiement intérimaire. – [3]Chiffre provisoire.

Argentine: Fromage à pâte riche, prix de gros, Buenos Aires. – **Australie:** Rentrées moyennes des fabricants pour tous genres de ventes (locales, entre Etats, à l'étranger), y compris les frais d'entreposage frigorifique et les subventions du gouvernement. – **Canada:** Blanc N° 1, meules de 30 lb., prix de gros à Montréal. – **Danemark:** Fromage à pâte riche, 45 pour cent de matière grasse, prix à la production fixé par la Commission danoise d'exportation de fromage. – **France :** Gruyère et saint-paulin, prix de gros, taxes comprises, Paris. – **Allemagne occidentale :** Emmental de première qualité, 45 pour cent de matière grasse, prix de vente « standard » des laiteries, Kempten/Allgau. – **Italie:** Parmesan d'un an, première qualité, prix à la production, Reggio d'Emilie. – **Pays-Bas :** Fromage à pâte riche fabriqué industriellement, prix moyen payé par les grossistes, Leeuwarden; 1948, prix fixé par le gouvernement. – **Suisse:** Emmental d'exportation, premier choix, ayant au moins 45 pour cent de matière grasse, en meules de 60 kg, prix à la production garanti par l'Union centrale des producteurs de lait. – **Royaume-Uni: I** - Cheddar anglais de fromagerie, en entrepôt, Londres ; de 1950 à fin avril 1954, prix du Ministère du ravitaillement pour ventes directes. **II** - Fromage de Nouvelle-Zélande, blanc, de première qualité, en entrepôt, Londres ; de 1950 à fin avril 1954, prix du Ministère du ravitaillement pour ventes directes. – **Etats-Unis:** Fromage « américain » N° 1, frais, en « daisies », prix de gros, Chicago.

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